

MAY

Jacksonville

Vol. 19.—No. 17.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MAY 1, 1855.

Whole No. 960

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT, at the
Office of the *Jacksonville*, No. 12, South
Third Street, Jacksonville, Ala.
Advertisements are received for
one year in advance, or \$9 at the
office, or \$10 at the post office.
Advertisements for less than one
year will be considered on a
pro rata basis, and will be
inserted until all are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less, for the first insertion, and fifty cents
for each subsequent insertion.
Special advertisements double the
usual rates.
Circulars of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
copy.
M. P. Stovall,
Commission Merchant,
Augusta, Georgia.
Consists the business
in all its branches, in the
city of Jacksonville, Ala.
The *Free Press* is published
at No. 12, South Third Street, near the Globe
Hotel, having ample facilities for business,
and a disposition to extend every accom-
modation to his customers, he pledges
strict personal attention to the inter-
ests of all those who may favor him with
patronage.
Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,
GROCERIES, &c., promptly and carefully
filled at the lowest market prices.
October 17, 1854.

J. F. M. CALDWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.
WILL practice in the Circuit Court
of Cherokee, Marshall, Jackson,
DeKalb and Benton Counties, and in the
Chancery Court of the Northern Chan-
cery Division of Alabama. All business
entrusted to his care will be promptly
attended to.
April 17, 1855.—1r.

A Chance to Make Money!
PROFITABLE AND ILLEGIBLE
EMPLOYMENT!
The Subscriber is desirous of hav-
ing an agent in each county and
town of the Union. A capital of
from \$5 to \$10 only will be required,
and anything like an efficient, en-
ergetic man can make from three
to five dollars per day. Indeed
some of the Agents now employed
are realizing twice that sum. Every
information will be given by ad-
dressing (postage paid)
Wm. A. KINSLER,
Box 1223, Phila., Pa., Post Office.
April 3, 1855.

NEW GOOD.
We are receiving our supply of
**SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.**
and are now ready to supply all who
will favor us with their patronage.
Our Stock is comprehensive, embrac-
ing as it does all the *VARIETY OF
ARTICLES* demanded in this market.
Please call.
We are desirous of having all old ac-
counts closed.
WOODWARD & WHITE.
Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855.—Ot.

Notice in Chancery.
ON Monday the 7th day of May
next, I will sell for cash to the
highest bidder, at the Court House
door of Benton County, between
the usual hours of sale, the follow-
ing lands to-wit: N. E. fourth of
the S. W. fourth, and the S. E. 1-2
of the N. W. fourth, and the N. E. 1-4
of the S. E. fourth of Section
10 Township 16, Range 7, East
Coosa Land District, except five
acres off the north side of the S. E.
fourth of the N. W. fourth. Said
land sold under decree in Chancery,
to pay the purchase money at the
suit of the Executors of the
Estate of Solomon Mappine dec'd.
against Elijah R. A. Smith.
R. G. EARLE
Register in Ch.
36 Dist. Ala.
March 27, 1855.—td.

New Livery Stable.
The undersigned is now prepared
to accommodate all persons who
may wish to hire Horses, Buggies,
Trucks, or to procure private con-
veyance to any part of the country.
His arrangements are so complete
that none need fear disappoint-
ment, at any time, and his stock and
vehicles shall be of the first quality.
He will have spirited horses
to suit the young and daring, and
gentle and quiet horses to suit the
old.
PRICES.
Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00
Single horse and harness 1.00
Single horse, or buggy alone 1.00
Persons who hire horses or vehi-
cles will be responsible for all
damages for they who dance always
love to pay the bill.
JAMES H. PRIVETT
April 3, 1855.

Notice if you Please.
Ranaway from the sub-
scriber in Randolph Co., Ala., on the 2nd inst., a
Negro Man named ANDERSON, about 32 years old, 5
feet 8 or 10 inches high; a bright
mulatto, some black freckles in his
face; hair inclined sandy; tolerable
strait, broad teeth, little round
shouldered, round bodied, trim
made, flat footed, weighs about
100 and 50 or 60 pounds, plays the
fiddle. Had on black jeans coat,
casenent pants, blue blanket, slit
before, bound with red flannel, and
buttons up, coarse boots. He will
try to pass as a free man, to a free
State. I will give a just reward
for his confinement in any jail, or
delivery at my house.
THOMAS BLAKE.
April 10, 1855.—pd.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.;
WILL attend to all business
confided to him in Benton,
Cherokee, and the adjoining coun-
ties.
April 4, 1854.

POETRY.
THE YEARS.
The years roll on, the years roll on,
And shadows now stretch o'er the lawn,
Whereon the sunlight fell at morn—
The morn of mortal life;
And dusky hours to me have come;
Life's landscape now looks drear and
dumb,
And quenched the light, and ceased the
hum,
With which my way was fife.

I now look backward on the path
Whereon I've walked "mid wrong and
wraith;
I look, and see how much it hath
Of bitterness to tell.
But life's hard lesson must be learned—
By gazing on the things that were,
Then upward lift thine eyes be turned,
And all earth's scenes are well!

On roll the years, the swift, still years;
And as they pass, how feeling sears!
How dried up the font of tears!
Emotion's fires grow dim;
This pulse of life not long can last,
And as the years go hurrying past,
The blooms of life are earthward cast,
And withered heart and limb

The years, the years suddenly roll,
Unfurling like a lettered scroll!
Look on, and garner in the soul
The treasures of their lore.
It is God's writing there we see;
Oh, read with deep intensity!
Its truth shall with thy spirit be
When years shall all no more.

BE CAREFUL OF YOUR MONEY.
Money is a great talent. To know
how to use it is very important. One
thing is certain, it is wrong to waste it,
and it is equally certain that it is wrong
to hoard it. There is sound advice in
the following lines:

When life is full of health and gloe,
Work, work, as busy as a bee!
And take this gentle hint from me—
Be careful of your money!
You'll find it true, that friends are
few
When you are short of money!
The single grain cast in the mould,
May spring and give a hundred fold.
More precious than its weight in gold,
Be careful of your money!
The grain you sow to stocks may grow
Be careful of your money.

But do not sweat money's doors
When sorrow pleads or want implores.
To help to lend misfortune's sorrows,
Be careful of your money!
To help the poor who seek your door,
Be careful of your money!

Would you escape the beggar's lot,
The death-bed of the tipping sot,
And live in sweet contentment's cot?
Be careful of your money!
And if you good a friend indeed,
Be careful of your money!

THE MURDER IN THE ROOM.
FROM THE STORY BOOK OF AN ENGLISH
PHILADELPHIA LAWYER, LATELY
BY CLAYTON.

The narrative which I present,
I give as I find it in my note book.
It was taken in almost the very
words of the murderer, though not
committed to writing until the next
day, for the narrative made a very
powerful impression on my mind.
The disappearance of the murdered
man had excited much commotion
as to his fate; but the general im-
pression was that he had absconded
to avoid his creditors, and his
friends often wondered what he
would ever return.

THE MURDERER'S STORY.
There were five of us together,
constant companions, fond of wine,
men who and the dice box. We
made love in company, got drunk
together and gambled from the
same purse. A very slender purse
it was too, but that's not to the
point.
There was Harry Pierce and his
brother Fred, little Tom Needham,
Jack Fry, and myself. Harry was
impetuous, bawdy, and irritable,
but in the main, good hearted.
His brother was colder, more cal-
culating, and if anything a little
avaricious. Tom was a free porter,
who enjoyed his glass to the ex-
treme, and was never happy ex-
cept when half drunk; and Jack
was a kind of hanger-on and toady
of the whole of us. For myself,
there are only two peculiarities
worth mentioning from their ap-
parent inconsistency. As quick as
a flash the least angry word would
arouse me to a temper of ungov-
ernable passion, which, when sub-
sided, would find me as cold as
ice, and a mind free to plot and
contrive anything.

One evening we had lost a good
deal of money at poker—more
than we could well afford; and had
left the room in no very good spir-

its. Fred, Pierce, had not been
with us, or perhaps we should not
have played so long, for Fred, un-
like the majority of gamblers, who
play most desperately when fortune
is most unkind, invariably stopped
when a maximum of loss was ar-
rived at.

In the morning Fred called to
see me, having heard about the
loss, and was astonished and an-
gry when he learned the amount.
He remonstrated with me and
when I laughed at his words grew
irritated. One word as the saying
is brought on another, and we
both became angry, and at last he
told me that he considered it an
unjustifiable outrage on our part
to lose his share of the money dur-
ing his absence. I called "in a
Needham, however, did not notice
it and then presenting his pistol
fired again, but entirely too low,
exclaiming when he saw the result,
"There's a ball in her ladyship's
calf, by Jupiter!"

Harry turned to me as white as
ashes, and said, "did you hear any-
thing?"
"I did," I replied, "the ball from
your pistol, and behanged to you,
has upset some of my books I sup-
pose."
"Oh, my God!" exclaimed Harry.
"I have a terrible presentiment."
"Suppose my brother had hid him-
self in the closet," he said. We
gathered round, and Tom Need-
ham burst into a fit of laughter.

"Upon my soul," said he, "you
are worse than the Baker's daugh-
ter. You are the most ridiculous
fools, the whole of you, I ever saw.
Have you any brandy in your den?
I must have a little to revive me
after this scene—you'd better give
Harry some, I am sure he needs
it!"

My heart throbbled with a strange
delight. The web of my difficulties
was becoming rapidly unravelled; my
escape was almost certain; but what if they
should discover the fracture? I walked
boldly to the closet, and placing my
hand on the catch knob, said, "I'll open
it to disprove your doubts, I'll open
the mystery!" As I spoke I threw the door
wide open.

Mine was an affected shout, but not
so of the rest. I shall never forget the
wild shriek of despair which left the
breast of Harry Pierce, as he knelt for-
ward and raised the body of his brother,
nor the terrible tones of that hoarse
whisper, in which he said—"I am Cain
—God forgive my folly!" and then sank
into the arms of Tom Needham.

My companions examined the body.
The ball of Harry had evidently gone
through his heart. The absence of
blood was at once accounted for by in-
ward bleeding, and as we were exami-
ning the body, we heard the shrill voice
of our hostess outside scolding because
we were firing pistols and shrieking in
our room.

A debate now ensued in regard to the
disposal of the body. I knew that the
law on the head would be discovered,
if the thing was divulged; and I at once
suggested that we had better bury the
body secretly. I told them that it could
be packed in the long box which lay
there, and that one of us could make
the conveyance out of town, and take it
to some out of the way spot, where I
could assist to bury the body. In the
meanwhile Needham could purchase a
coffin and other necessary materials, as
though to send it off into the country,
and at night we could bury it.

Harry Pierce made no opposition;
he was incapable of anything. The plan
was carried out as I suggested, and we
parted. The rest were convinced, and
were still that a brother was the unfor-
tunate murderer of a brother. Harry
Pierce died last year in a mad house,
and I am here twenty years after with
gray hairs on my head, and an unclouded
reputation, to tell you the tale.

MISERE OF STATESMEN.—Probably
few great philosophic statesmen—few
men, that is, who have acted intimately
in public affairs, as well as contempla-
ted them from the closet, ever quitted
the stage without a feeling of profound
discouragement. Whether success, or
unsuccessful, as the world would deem
them, a sense of sadness and disappoint-
ment seems to prevail over every other
sentiment. They have attained so few
of their objects—they have fallen so far
short of their ideal—have seen so much
more than ordinary men of the dangers
and difficulties of nations, and of the
vices and meanness of public men. Not
many Englishmen governed so long or
so successfully as Sir Robert Peel, or set
in such heartfelt blessings and esteem
yet, shortly before his death, he confess-
ed that what he had seen and heard in
public life, had left upon his mind a
permanent impression of gloom and
grief. Who ever succeeded so splendidly
as Washington? Who ever enjoyed
to such a degree, and to the end, the
confidence and gratitude of his country?
"Yet," says Guizot, "toward the close of
his life, in the sweet and dignified re-
tirement of Mount Vernon, something
of lassitude and sadness hung about the
mind of a man so serenely great—a
feeling, indeed, most natural at the ter-
mination of a long life spent in men's
concerns." Power is a very great bur-
den, and making a hard taskmaster to

him who struggles virtuously against
their passions and errors. Success itself
cannot wipe out the sorrowful impres-
sions which originate in the conflict;
and the weariness contracted on the
scene of action is prolonged even in the
bosom.

PETER FRANCISCO.
THE SAMSON OF THE WESTERN HEMIS-
PHERE.
We published last week an anecdote
of Peter Francisco, a hero of the
personal strength, the following will give
some idea of his prowess in war:

As late as the year 1836, there
lived in Western Virginia, a man
whose strength was so remarkable,
as to win him the title of the "West-
ern Samson." He knew nothing
of his birth or parentage, but sup-
posed he was born in Portugal,
from whence he was stolen when a
child, and carried to Ireland. His
earliest recollections were those of
boyhood in the latter country.

While yet a lad, he apprenticed
himself to a sea captain, for seven
years, in pay for a passage to this
country. On his arrival, his time
and services were sold to a Mr.
Winston, of Virginia, in whose
service he remained until the break-
ing out of the Revolution. Being
of an adventurous turn of mind,
he sought and obtained permission
of his master to join the army, and
was engaged in active service dur-
ing the whole contest. Such was
his strength and personal bravery,
that no enemy could resist him.

He wielded a sword, the blade of
which was five feet in length, as
though it had been a feather, and
every one who came in contact with
him paid the forfeit of his life. At
Stony Point, he was one of the
"forlorn hope" which was advanced
to cut away the abatis, and next
to Major Gibson, was the first man
to enter the works. At Brandy-
wine and Monmouth, he exhibited
the most fearless bravery, and not-
withstanding his inability to write, pre-
sented a his promotion to a commis-
sioner. Transferred to the South, he
took part in most of the engage-
ments in that section, and towards
the close of the war he was engaged
in a contest which exhibited in a
striking manner, his self-confi-
dence and courage.

One day, while reconnoitering,
he stopped at the house of a man
by the name of W., to refresh
himself. Whilst at the table he
was surprised by nine British troo-
pers, who rode up to the house and
told him he was their prisoner.

Seeing that he was so greatly out-
numbered, he pretended to surren-
der, and the dragoons seeing he
was apparently very peacefully in-
clined, after disarming him, al-
lowed him considerable freedom,
while they sat down to partake of
the food which he had left when
disturbed. Wandering out into
the door yard he was accosted by
the Pavumster, who demanded of
him everything of value about
him, at the risk of his life; in case
of resistance.

"I have nothing to give," said
Francisco, "so use your pleasure."
"Give up those massive silver
knives in your shoes," said the
dragoon.

"They were the gift of a friend,"
replied Francisco, "and give them
to you I never shall take them if
you will, you have the power, but
I never will give them to any
one."

Putting his sabre under his arm,
the soldier stooped down to take
them. Francisco seeing the op-
portunity, which was too good to
be lost, seized the sword, and draw-
ing it with force from under the
arm of the soldier, dealt him a se-
vere blow across the skull. Al-
though being severely wounded,
yet being a brave man, the dra-
gon drew a pistol and aimed it at
his antagonist, who was too quick
for him, however, and as he pulled
the trigger, a blow from the sword
nearly severed his wrist, and placed
him hors du combat. The report
of the pistol drew the other
dragons into the yard, as well as
W., who very ungenerously
brought out a musket, which he
banded to one of the soldiers, and
told him to make use of it. Monn-
ing the other horse they could get
at, he presented the muzzle at the
breast of Francisco, and pulled the
trigger. Fortunately it missed
fire, and Francisco closed in upon
him. A short struggle ensued,
which ended in his disarming and
wounding the soldier. Tarleton's
troop of four hundred men, were
now in sight, and the other dra-
gons were about to attack him.

Seeing his case was desperate, he
turned toward an adjoining thick-
et, and as if cheering on a party
of men, he cried out, "Come on,
attack the highest culture."

my brave boys, now's your time;
we will soon despatch these fellows,
and then attack the main body!"
at the same time rushing at the
dragons with the fury of an en-
raged tiger.

They did not wait to engage him,
but fled precipitately to the troop,
panic-struck and dismayed. Seiz-
ing upon the traitorous villain,
W., Francisco was about to
despatch him, but he begged and
pleaded so hard for his life, that he
forgave him, and told him to se-
crete for him the eight horses
which the soldiers had left behind
them. Perceiving that Tarleton
had despatched two other dragons
in search of him, he made off into
the adjoining wood, and while there
stopped at the house, he, like an
old fox, doubled upon their rear,
and successfully evaded their vigi-
lance. The next day he went to
W. for his horses, who de-
manded two of them for his serv-
ices and generous intentions. Find-
ing his situation dangerous, and
surrounded by enemies, where he
should have found friends, Fran-
cisco was compelled to make the
best of it, and left with six horses,
intending to revenge himself upon
W. at a future time; "but,"
as he said, "Providence ordained
that I should not be his execution-
er, for he broke his neck by a fall
from one of the very horses."

Many other anecdotes are told
of Francisco, illustrative of his
immense strength and personal
prowess. At Camden, where Gates
was defeated, he retreated, and
after running along a road some
distance, he sat down to rest him-
self. He was suddenly accosted
by a British dragoon, who present-
ed a pistol and demanded his im-
mediate surrender. His gun being
empty, he feigned submission, and
said he would surrender, at the
same time remarking that his gun
was of no further use to him, he
presented it sideways to the troop-
er, who in reaching for it threw
himself off his guard, when Fran-
cisco, quick as thought, ran him
through with the bayonet, and as
he fell from his horse, he mounted
him, and continued his retreat.

Overtaking his commanding officer
Colonel Mayo, of Powhattan, he
gave him up the animal, for which
act of generosity the Colonel af-
terwards presented him with a
thousand acres of land in Ken-
tucky.

**DEADFUL DEATH OF A CHILD BY
THE BITE OF A DOG.**—On Thursday
morning last Mrs. Rodgers, who resides
in the 17th ward, near the Catholic
church, sent her son Milton, a small boy,
to the bakery, after a loaf of bread.
On the way, the boy was bit on a dog.
Milton ran home and dressed the wound
he had received. On Friday night a-
bout two o'clock, the mother was awak-
ened by the boy tearing the bed clothes
and scratching his face. The mother
endeavored to pacify him, but the boy
growled the harder and became more
and more furious. A light was struck
when the mother discovered her boy
frothing and foaming at the mouth.
In these spasms he died about three o'clock.
His leg, after death, was found to be
black from his hip down, and very much
swollen.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Judge Mason the American Minister
in Paris, is said to have almost entirely
recovered his health. During his illness
the Emperor and at the Imperial family
manifested much interest in his welfare,
and at the last diplomatic gathering at
the Tuilleries, the family of Mr. Mason
were present and were warmly con-
gratulated on the Minister's recovery.

**An American Brig Fired into by a
Spanish Cruiser.**—Information has
been received from the American Consul
at Matanzas that a Spanish man-of-war
had fired several shots at the American
brig P. R. Hickborn off the Coast of Cu-
ba, between Cape Antonio and Matan-
zas, a few days since.

The particulars of this affair are thus
stated editorially by the Union:
The American brig P. R. Hick-
born, Stephen Ellis, jr. master was
bound from the port of Aoston to the
port of Matanzas, and but a few
miles from the coast, she was fired
at by a Spanish man-of-war; the
ball from which passed about half
a cable length astern of the brig,
which she showed her colors. Shortly
after another ball was fired from
the man-of-war, which passed di-
rectly ahead of the brig and soon af-
ter the position of the ships being
relatively changed, another was
fired, which fell just behind the
brig, evidently thrown with the in-
tention of hitting the American ves-
sel. In a few moments after, the
officer of the Spanish man-of-war
came on board the brig, and after
examining her papers, allowed her
to go on her way.

Peter is not an ord, but a man,
through the power of the spirit, to
attain the highest culture.

the paper contains a "Prices
List," corrected weekly, and also a
ment of the Rome Augusta. Sav-
ing, and Atlanta Cotton Market—
of five Cash Subscribers will be
sent the Courier at \$1.50 each, or
\$7.50 who will send me \$8.00 each re-
spectives for one year.

THE ROME COURIER.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
COBURN, Editor & Proprietor.
To those desirous of a first
class family newspaper, the
undersigned flatters himself
that he can recommend the
"Courier." It contains four
columns of well selected reading
in small print. Much care is ta-
ken to select such articles as will suit a
family of tastes.

The paper contains a "Prices
List," corrected weekly, and also a
ment of the Rome Augusta. Sav-
ing, and Atlanta Cotton Market—
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TENTH GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF THE ART UNION SOCIETY. 500,000 GIFTS. VALUED AT THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Certificates for This Year, One Dollar.

The members of the ART UNION SOCIETY, on the occasion of this tenth Distribution of the

WORKS OF ART accumulated by the Society during the past year, would respectfully call the attention of its patrons to the fact, that, being about to remove to the

buildings in course of erection for the Society in the City of Washington, they will add the Real Estate and other Land Property belonging to the Society, to the

DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS YEAR. At the last meeting of the Society, it was determined to REDUCE THE CERTIFICATE OF SHARE FOR THIS GRAND DISTRIBUTION TO ONE DOLLAR EACH, thinking thereby that it will be the means of a more general diffusion of the works of art throughout the country, and will enable the Society to extend their labors for the distribution of the

ARTS AND SCIENCES In this country. The certificates of Share will be issued at

ONE DOLLAR, accompanying which each purchaser will receive free of charge, of return mail, a beautiful and

WASHINGTON ON DORCHESTER HEIGHTS, Re-erecting an Eventful Period in the History of Our Country.

It will be seen, by referring to the list, that there are many valuable pieces of property, many costly paintings, superb statuary, beautiful engravings, costly jewelry, magnificent shawls, and other beautiful gifts, such as clocks, watches, illuminated cards, etc., to the number of Five Hundred Thousand, worth Thirty Thousand Dollars.

As the Society expects to remove to the New Hall in Washington by the middle of June, the distribution will take place on the

FIRST OF JULY, 1855. The same rules and regulations that have heretofore guided the Society's distributions, will be adhered to in this, and on no account will here be any postponement from the day named. All letters and communications, "post paid" for certificate, or on business, are to be addressed to

SOUTHERN OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, D. C. To the Secretary, who will answer by return mail. Single subscribers remitting Two Dollars will receive one year's subscription to any of the MAGAZINES they may name in their letter, to be delivered at the time of change for the time of subscription, one year.

The following list constitutes a part of the GIFTS FOR 1855:

The splendid House and Lot of the Art Union Society, situated in Broadway, \$50,000.

The superb Dining Room, the residence of the late General Taylor, \$15,000.

The beautiful summer residence, Gothic cottage and grounds at Hockley's Nest on the Hudson River, 20,000.

5 small Dining Rooms, on lot belonging to the Society in 924 st., 10,000.

10 magnificent camel's hair shawls. These shawls are the most beautiful work of an ever known, 10,000.

4 sets of Diamond Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all antique patterns, in a beautiful pearl jewel box, 10,000.

10 sets of Pearl Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all antique styles, and of Persian manufacture, 5,000.

12 Gold Watches for Ladies, very beautiful and elegant works of art, one of the size of a half dollar, 700.

10 Watches for Gentlemen, all very heavy and different styles and patterns, 1,300.

50 Bonnets, Toilet and Dressing Cases for Ladies, some finished in pearl patterns, 2,500.

1 large clock, a very beautiful work of art, made by Howard and Sons, London, and is one of the most beautiful and valuable pieces of property ever known, 1,000.

1,000 small trinkets, all different patterns, very heavy, 2,500.

200 copies of the lives of great artists, superbly bound, with an engraving of each artist, 2,500.

50,000 Illuminated albums, different styles and patterns, 50,000.

200 copies of Gleanings of Europe, a superbly bound, with many engravings, 1,000.

100 copies of Bowdler's Illustrations of Shakespeare. For the students of the Great poet, this work will be an acquisition, 10,000.

PAINTINGS. Venetian School, Cupid and Psyche—Tintin, 2,000.

There are others by the same artists, all original, besides some by Albert, Sully, Reynolds, Kneller, Douglas, Gainsborough, David, Verel, Stuart, Boucher, T. J. B. Benjamin, Read, Bartlett, Schiavone, Huntington, Del Sarto, Schiavone, Schiavone, Perin, Lewis, Ellis, Hamilton, and others, far too numerous to list, and which will be forwarded by express, by letter post-paid, to the Secretary, Legard, Bay, New York, 1,000.

Tobacco and the Angel—Salvator Rosa, 1,000.

Night View, Gainsborough, 1,000.

Madonna, Correggio, 500.

Alfred, Titian, 500.

Alfred, Verel, 500.

A Piece of Gold, 500.

Land-cape, Poussin, 500.

Warlike piece, Wernsdorff, 500.

Land-cape, Gainsborough, 500.

Alfred, Verel, 500.

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GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. JACOB'S CORDIAL. FOR ALL BOWEL DISEASES. CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM.

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums.

1st. It cures the worst cases of Dysentery.

2d. It cures the worst forms of Cholera.

3d. It cures Cholera Infantum.

4th. It cures Cholera Morbus.

5th. It cures Cholera Infantum.

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COLLEGIATE. Cherokee Institute.

The second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854.

A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils, will be ready, and also ample rooms for the use of the musical and primary departments.

The Principal, induced by the large number of applications for admission, has decided to receive a larger number of pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils annexed to his name, and has undertaken to find from year to year a sufficient number of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of its determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, entirely successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labor, not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanders.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so-called female Colleges of the day.

S. FORTNEY, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Science, Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructor in the English Grammar, Arithmetic, Frenchman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, S. Philosophy, &c.

Mrs. F. McLAXON, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Book-keeping, &c.

Mrs. B. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music, Piano and Instrumental—on the Organ, Violon, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms. To those who board in the hands of the ladies, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any of the branches taught in the Institute without exception, and exclusive of the school fees, will be \$25.00 for the whole year—\$10.00 for the first term of six months, and \$15.00 for the second term of six months. Board in good families can be had at \$10.00 per month. Tuition in the Latin, Greek, French, English, and other languages, \$5.00 per term. Tuition in the Greek and Latin Classics, \$10.00 per term. Tuition in the Mathematics, \$10.00 per term. Tuition in the Logic, Moral and Intellectual Science, \$10.00 per term. Tuition in the Philosophy, \$10.00 per term. Tuition in the History and Rhetoric, \$10.00 per term. Tuition in the English Grammar, \$10.00 per term. Tuition in the Arithmetic, \$10.00 per term. Tuition in the Frenchman and Sophomore Classes, \$10.00 per term. Tuition in the Geography, \$10.00 per term. Tuition in the Philosophy, \$10.00 per term. Tuition in the S. Philosophy, &c., \$10.00 per term. Tuition in the French Language, Drawing, and Book-keeping, &c., \$10.00 per term. Tuition in the Music, Piano and Instrumental—on the Organ, Violon, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument, \$10.00 per term.

Refund is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Mide, and Judges Caldwell and Long, for the use of the Cherokee Institute, for the year 1854-55, \$25.00.

NEW SPACE LINE FROM Guntersville to Jacksonville.

A one-weekly line of stage coaches, leaving Guntersville for Jacksonville, and returning, running and permanently established, between Jacksonville and Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of stages from Rome, Ga., via Talladega to Montgomery.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee river Railroad, above Montgomery. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad) and Bridgeport, (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad), it being only thirty miles, or six hours' run on the Railroad, which pass daily to either of the above points. Whiteburg (the Huntsville landing) is only 30 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a McAdams' road ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma, and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, and comfortable."

The above line is specially adapted for coaches and teams, and is a good driving; it runs on a good road to Talladega, and on a good road to Montgomery. No other route is so comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma, and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, and comfortable."

Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and the purchase of goods. I shall at all times be prepared to advance Haggling, Rope, &c. to planters.

R. G. CLARK.

P. S. Having sold my interest in the Ware-House to Mr. R. C. Clark, I take this occasion to recommend him favorably to the consideration of the public, as being every way worthy of their patronage.

TILMAN LEAK.

Oct. 31, '54—6m.

To Miners and Farmers.

Dec. 1854. HICKS and PARR, of the Georgia Scientific Institute, inform the Mining and Agricultural community, that they have established at Rome, Georgia, a complete laboratory for the chemical examination and analysis of all kinds of metallic substances, earthen, fertilizers, &c. The fees are as follows:

For testing of any one mineral, 85

For an analysis (quantitative) of the same, 10

For each ingredient in a compound substance, 10

For analysis or assay of gold, tin or silver, 20

For all other operations not above specified, moderate rates.

All specimens to be sent free of expense to J. W. Hicks & Co's Drug Store, Rome, with name of locality, specimens of accompanying rocks, depth from which extracted, and weighing if possible at least one quarter of a pound.

The preparation of the Medicines, pure Chemicals, &c. will also be attended to.

N. B. The fee will always be expended previous to the report being made.

Feb. 20, 1855—2m.

Jacksville Female Academy.

This Academy has been established by the Georgia Scientific Institute, and is now in session. The Principal, induced by the large number of applications for admission, has decided to receive a larger number of pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils annexed to his name, and has undertaken to find from year to year a sufficient number of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of its determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, entirely successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labor, not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanders.

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S. FORTNEY, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 18.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MAY 8, 1855.

Whole No. 961

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
No. 22 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
of the year.
Failure to give notice of a wish to
continue will be considered an en-
agement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
gates are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
for the first insertion, and fifty cents
square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
going rates.
Annunciation of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
line.

M. P. Stovall,
Warehouse and Commission Merchant,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
CONSIGNEES OF THE BUSINESS
In all its branches, in the
of the
Fire-Proof Ware-House,
on Jackson street, near the Globe Ho-
Having ample facilities for business,
a disposition to extend every accom-
modation to his customers, he pledges
his personal attention to the inter-
est of all those who may favor him with
fronage.
Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,
CANNING, &c., promptly and carefully
filled, at the lowest market prices.
October 17, 1854.

Fare Reduced!
From New York to New
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ASHVILLE, M. BERRY,
500 Tons, Commander.
MARION, W. FOSTER,
200 Tons, Commander.
JAMES ADGE, S. C. TERRELL,
200 Tons, Commander.
OUTRIGGER, T. D. EWAN,
000 Tons, Commander.
Leave Adger's Wharves every
Wednesday and Saturday, af-
ternoon, after the arrival of the
Carr from the South & West.
These Steam Ships were built ex-
pressly for the line, and for safety, com-
fort and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.
Tables supplied with every luxury.
Attentive and courteous commanders,
will ensure Travellers of this Line every
possible comfort and accommodation.
For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommoda-
tions, apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$20 00.
Steerage, \$5 00.
November 7, 1854.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Um-
brellas, and Straw Goods.
G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.
THANKS for past favors, begs
leave to call the attention of Mer-
chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-
tensive stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Among which may be found latest
styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab
Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS,
Bunk, Beaver, and Cass' soft fin-
ey Hats various colors. Campen-
chy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-
ama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Can-
ton, Florence, Pedal and French
Straw do. Double and single brim
Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats.
Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and
Lace BONNETS. Rutland and
Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers,
Silk, Gingham and Cotton **UM-
BELLAS**, Flowers, Tabbs and
Bonnets Linings—assortment kept
full by supplies received weekly
from manufacturers, and offered at
prices as low as can be bought at
any southern market, and mer-
chants will find it to their interest
to examine my stock before mak-
ing purchases.
August 6th, March 21, 1854.

THE ROME COURIER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
E. E. COBURN, Editor & Proprietor.
To those desirous of a first
class family newspaper, the
undersigned flatters himself
that he can recommend the
"Courier." It contains four-
teen columns of well selected reading
matter in small print. Much care is
taken to select such articles as will suit a
diversity of tastes.
The paper contains a "Prices
Current," corrected weekly, and also a
Statement of the Rome, Augusta, Sav-
annah, and Atlanta Cotton Market.
Clubs of five Cash Subscribers will be
furnished the Courier at \$1.50 each, or
any one who will send me \$8.00 shall re-
ceive five copies for one year.
D. 10—8m. E. E. COBURN.

J. F. M. CALDWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.
WILL practice in the Circuit Court
of Cherokee, Marshall, Jackson,
DeKalb and Benton Counties, and in the
Chancery Court of the Northern Chan-
cery Division of Alabama. All business
entrusted to his care will be promptly
attended to.
April 17, 1855—1y.

A Chance to Make Money!
PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE
EMPLOYMENT!!
The Subscriber is desirous of hav-
ing an agent in each county and
town of the Union. A capital of
from \$5 to \$10 only will be required,
and anything like an efficient, en-
ergetic man can make from three
to five dollars per day:—indeed
some of the Agents now employed
are realizing twice that sum. Every
information will be given by ad-
dressing (postage paid)
Wm. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228, Phila., Pa., Post Office.
April 3, 1855.

NEW GOODS.
We are receiving our supply of
**SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,**
and are now ready to supply all who
will favor us with their patronage.
Our Stock is comprehensive, embracing
as it does, all the VARIETY of
ARTICLES demanded in this market.
Please call.
We are desirous of having all old ac-
counts closed.
WOODWARD & WHITE,
Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855—6t.

Sale in Chancery.
ON Monday the 7th day of May
next, I will sell for cash to the
highest bidder, at the Court House
door of Benton County, between
the usual hours of sale, the follow-
ing Lands to wit: N. E. fourth of
the S. W. fourth, and the S. E. 1-4
of the N. W. fourth, and the N. W.
fourth of the S. E. fourth of Section
10 Township 16, Range 7, East
Coosa Land District, except five
acres off the north side of the S. E.
fourth of the N. W. fourth. Said
land sold under decree in Chancery
to pay the purchase money at
the suit of the Executors of the
Estate of Solomon Murphree dec'd,
against Elijah R. A. Smith.
R. G. EARLE,
Register, in Ch.
March 27, 1855—td.

New Livery Stable.
The undersigned is now pre-
pared to accommodate all persons who
may wish to hire Horses, Buggies
Hacks, or to procure private con-
veyance to any part of the country.
His arrangements are so complete
that none need fear disappoint-
ment, at any time, and his stock and
vehicles shall be of the first qual-
ity. He will have spirited horses to
suit the young and dashing, and
gentle and quiet horses to suit the
old.
PRICES.
Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00
Hack & two horses " 5 00
Single horse, or Buggy alone 1 00
Persons who hire horses or vehi-
cles will be responsible for all
damages; for they who dance always
have to pay the fiddler.
JAMES H. PRIVETT,
April 3, 1855.

Notice if you Please.
Runaway from the sub-
scriber in Randolph Co.,
Ala., on the 2nd inst., a
Negro Man named AN-
DERSON, about 32 years old, 5
feet 8 or 10 inches high, a bright
mulatto, some black freckles in his
face; hair inclined sandy; tolerable
stature, broad teeth, little round
shouldered, round bodied, trim
made, flat footed, weighs about
100 and 50 or 60 pounds, plays the
fiddle. Had on black janes coat,
casement pants, blue blanket, slit
bottom, bound with red flannel, and
buttons up, coarse boots. He will
try to pass as a free man, to a free
State. I will give a just reward
for his confinement in any jail, or
delivery at my house.
THOMAS BLAKE,
April 10, 1855.—pd.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE ALA.
WILL attend to all business
confided to him in Benton,
Cherokee, and the adjoining coun-
ties.
April 4, 1854.

POETRY.

OH! WATCH YOU WELL BY DAYLIGHT.

Oh, watch you well by daylight—
By daylight may you fear.
But keep no watch in darkness—
For angels then are near;
For heaven the sense bestoweth,
Or waking life to keep,
But tender mercy showeth,
To guard us in our sleep.
Then watch you well by daylight—
By daylight you may fear,
But keep no watch in darkness—
For angels then are near.

Oh, watch you well in pleasure—
For pleasure oft betrays,
But keep no watch in sorrow,
When joy withdraws its rays;
For in the hour of sorrow,
As in the darkness drear,
To heaven entrust the morrow,
For the angels then are near.
Oh, watch you well by daylight—
By daylight you may fear,
But keep no watch in darkness—
The angels then are near.

From the Baltimore American.

THE CHANGED.

"In smiles that least befit who wears
them most."

They'll tell you he is happier now,
Than when in days gone by,
You rallied off his thoughtful brow—
His calmly hopeful eye.

That now, he seeks the giddy crowd,
So lightly prized of yore;
And joins in laughter long and loud,
Where scarce he smiled before.

They'll tell you, now, in idle talk,
He whistles whole hours away;
And now contemns the pensive walk,
Where once so prone to stray.

They'll say he now, no longer loves
To sit and muse alone,
But still from place to place roves,
As seeking something gone.

He seeks it not, they'll now proclaim,
Where nature smiles around;
But in some worthless breath of fame—
Some revels noisy sound.

Alas! he does not roam the fields,
To seek the lost one there;
When every questioned object yields
The same brief answer—Where?

Alas! he dares not ask the flowers
Why she has passed them by;
And brought no bloom from wasting
hours;

To please her father's eye.
Oh! no! he bends his reckless quest
Where no memorial met,
No lovely types of her abode,
Forbidden him to regret.

Yes, he is gay; but couldst thou know
Such mirth as flows from pain;
Thy heart would spurn its outward show
And wish him sad again.

THE WEDDING KING.

As the earth with sea is bounded,
And the winter world with spring,
So a maiden's life is bounded
With a golden wedding ring.

This old world is so soon passing,
Till love waxes his purple wing,
And we gaze the bliss of being,
Thro' a golden wedding ring.

ILDO STERNBERG.

A TALE OF "CIRCUMSTANTIAL
EVIDENCE."

BY PAUL LEAN.

There was a certain heart sinking
look about the seedy stranger as
Mr. Talbot told him he was in need
of no help in his waterworks, which
caused that gentleman to look up
again from his ledger and eye the
young man more closely.

With a half-andible sigh, and
with an air of hopeless, utter des-
pondency, the object of his scruti-
ny had turned to leave the count-
ing room.

"Stay a moment, young man
what can you do?"
"I have never been accustomed
to any kind of business except that
of secretary, but I possess an excel-
lent education, and sufficient ener-
gy to undertake and persevere in
any pursuit that may offer itself."

There was a certain something
in the young man's manner that
interested the good Mr. Talbot—
So he told him to take a seat beside
him and answer a few questions.

The young man pleased Mr. Tal-
bot. A mutual confidence spring-
ing up between them, the stranger
confided to the good merchant his
pressing necessities.

He was a Pole by birth; he had
been despoiled of home, fortune
and country at one blow. He had
served as private secretary for sev-
eral years to an English nobleman,
but a misunderstanding occurring
between them he had come to this

country, and had been here sever-
al months, but not being able to
get anything to do, he had spent
his last penny, and had not tasted
food for two days.

Mr. Talbot did not read him a
lecture on the uncertainty of human
prospects, but he put his hand into
his pocket, and handing a tolerably
well filled wallet to the stranger,
bid him go and make himself first
comfortable with good cheer, and
then presentable with good clothes,
and then to return to the counting
room, that he would take him in
his own employ for the present,
and that the contents of the wallet
were but a part of his salary.

With an expression of gratitude
the stranger left Mr. Talbot, wallet
in hand. There was a something
in the lustre of his large earnest
grey eyes that told the worthy mer-
chant he had not misplaced confi-
dence.

Ilido Sternberg entered into his
new occupation with a zeal and
comprehension that showed Mr.
Talbot had not over-estimated
either his moral or mental capaci-
ty.

Sternberg was employed to write
all Mr. Talbot's most confidential
letters and to attend to his most
private accounts, for the merchant
at that time was deeply involved
in several complicated speculations
all of which, if successful, were to
benefit the whole system of com-
merce.

After several months of unre-
mitting labor, the schemes ended
in a sudden failure. After honor-
ably satisfying the calls of all cred-
itors who involved through the un-
fortunate speculations, Mr. Talbot
was enabled to continue his regular
business, though on a very much
reduced scale.

"A professional friend of mine
wishes a secretary, will you accept
the situation, Ilido? The salary is
good—far better than anything I
can offer you, for just now, alas!
I can—I can offer you nothing I
mentioned you to my friend, telling
him he could not find a more cap-
able and more unexceptionable
in every way than yourself."

"I cannot sufficiently thank you
for your good opinion of me and
for your care for me," replied Stern-
berg warmly. "I will accept your
friend's offer, whatever it may be
on your recommendation, and I
hope the result will prove your
good word for me not an unjust
one."

Mr. Redfield, the professional gen-
tleman, with whom Sternberg now
took up his abode, was a lawyer of
much repute, practicing in the city and dwell-
ing in much style a short ride in the
country.

"Take care of yourself, Ilido my boy,"
said Mr. Talbot, shaking Sternberg's
extended hand, and looking upon him
with the fondness of a father.

"I hope you will not forget your old
friends for your new ones," said Mr.
Talbot with a pretty blush. "Father
and I shall expect to see you as often as
you can make it convenient to give us
a call."

Fanny Talbot's bright eyes lingered
with him as he entered his new abode.
They looked up from the paper on him,
day after day as it lay before him upon
his desk. They accompanied him in all
his going and coming; and his light
had become the guiding star of his life.
But yet in his numerous visits to the
merchant's house, Ilido preserved the
same respectful distance of behavior to-
ward the bright Fanny that had marked
his conduct from the first.

Mr. Talbot was once more prosperous,
and learning wisdom from experience,
he pursued the beaten path to wealth,
leaving chambers to the uninitiated.

It had grown to be toward the close
of summer when Ilido Sternberg entered
the office of Mr. Redfield one morning
somewhat later than usual, and told him
he could no longer remain in his employ.

In vain Mr. Redfield urged him for a
reason, he would give none, merely
saying he had made up his mind to go
to South America.

In about an hour after Ilido left the
office, Mr. Redfield was summoned home;
his eldest daughter had been found dead
in the grove of woods by the seashore,
which had ever been her favorite walk.

Her sister had seen her start in the di-
rection of the grove, in the early morn-
ing, and had also seen Sternberg
take the same path a short time after,
seemingly following in her footsteps.

Isabel Redfield was a belle; a dark,
wild beauty, full of head-strong passion
and from her wit and sparkling play-
fulness was the idol of her father and the
imperious mistress of both father and
mother, and in fact the entire household.

Some of the field laborers had seen
Sternberg closely conversing with the
beautiful Miss Redfield in the grove, and
as soon as the news of her death reached
them (for it spread like wild fire)
they came forward to give in their testi-
mony. One of the laborers said that
the young lady seemed very much ex-
cited in her manner, and spoke angrily,
and that Sternberg seemed to be ex-
plaining to her, supplicating her to do
something that she seemed very resolute
in refusing.

The testimony crowded in so closely
against poor Sternberg, that a warrant
was issued to apprehend him, and so
rapid had been all the proceedings that
he was taken on board of a South Amer-
ican packet, within five minutes of the
time of sailing.

"Suspected and apprehended for mur-
der!" exclaimed Fanny Talbot. "The
murder of my friend Isabel! oh, papa,
how horrible! but he is innocent. He
never could commit murder. The court
will find the real murderer and will ac-
quit him," and Fanny Talbot spoke con-
fidently.

"I hope so, my child, but appearance
is strongly against him."
"But, papa, you do not believe him
guilty?"

"My child, I will not say what I be-
lieve. I dare not believe anything. My
good wishes are for the youth, but I fear
it will go ill with him at the trial."

"Oh, papa," responded Fanny, fer-
vently, "do not say so, even if you think
so."

Meantime, the day of the trial ap-
proached. Fanny Talbot had watched
the tide of public opinion to discover
that the universal voice was against
the ungrateful young man who could mur-
der his liberal employer's daughter.—
Fanny also watched her father's coun-
tenance to gain some consolation from
him as to Ilido's chance of acquittal, but
she could glean nothing there.

"To-day the trial takes place, dear
father!"

"Yes, my daughter."
"You are to sit in the jury box—one
of the twelve?"

"Yes, dear Fanny."
"It is a dreadful thing to decide upon
the fate of a human being, and terrible
must be the remorse of him who sen-
tences a brother to an ignominious death,
and afterwards—when it is too late—
finds the murdered man as innocent as
the one he was thought to have murder-
ed!"

"How strangely you talk!" exclaimed
Mr. Talbot, startled by her words and
manner.

"Father, Ilido Sternberg is innocent."
"Very likely," gloomily replied the
father.

"And, dear father, you must not per-
mit his death; if all the others insist,
you must refuse to be convinced. They
cannot hang him without your sanc-
tion."

"But, child, my friendship towards
him is known—my reputation will suffer,
may be ruined in consequence."
"But then you will have saved an in-
nocent man from a frightful death—
And, dear father, no one can suspect
you, who are so upright, of partiality."

"Well, dear child, we will see what
can be done to save him."
"Father, you must promise me," ex-
claimed Fanny Talbot, with unwonted
vehementness, and then she poured into
her father's ears the deep, aching inter-
est she took in the young man, also her
deep seated convictions of his truth and
innocence, and the grounds of those
convictions, saying that if he were hung
and could have been saved by her father,
she could not live to bear the horror of
the thought.

Deeply affected by his daughter's
pleadings, Mr. Talbot left her to attend
the trial, with a solemn promise to do all
in his power to save the prisoner.

The trial proceeded—the evidence
was all convincingly against the young
Pole. His own words were few and
pointed; he declined any explanation of
the case, but distinctly and firmly pro-
nounced that he was not guilty of the
awful charge preferred against him.

His calm, majestic manner did much
toward establishing his innocence in the
minds of some. But all the evi-
dence being so strong and decided against him,
the presiding judge closed his speech
with pronouncing the prisoner "guilty,"
and recommending the jury to remember
the responsibility resting on them and
their duty to society.

The impatient multitude without and
within awaited the decision of the panel
for twelve long hours. At length they
returned and the crowd were hushed in
silence.

"We cannot agree" was the response
of the foreman, to the usual question.
The bench was perplexed. The pres-
ident went all over the whole of the evi-
dence, again dilating upon the points
which proved so conclusively the pris-
oner's guilt.

The jury again withdrew and thirty
hours this time were passed before they
pronounced a second decision, and then
the verdict of eleven was "guilty," whilst
the twelfth juror firmly persisted in the
belief of the prisoner's innocence, and
solemnly avowed that he would suffer
death himself before he would assist in
his condemnation.

Finding this was so solemnly im-
pressed with the prisoner's innocence, and
his arguments in his favor still sounding
so convincingly in their ears, to the as-
tonishment and indignation of all present,
the eleven unanimously concurred
with the one in a verdict of acquittal.

The prisoner being therefore set at
liberty narrowly escaped the Lynch law
of the infuriated mob without. A strong
police guard alone protected him.

Once more Ilido Sternberg stood upon
the deck of a vessel bound for South
America. A boy whom he recognized
as one in the employ of Mr. Talbot, ap-
proached him and placed a letter in his
hand. The captain's orders meantime
had been given, the anchor was drawn
up and the brig under way. With a
cat-like spring the agile messenger jump-

ed upon parting wharf, receiving a lusty
cheer from the jolly Jack Tar's who wit-
nessed the feat.

Ilido leaned his head mournfully upon
his hands, and gazed abstractedly upon
the receding shore.

Suddenly he bethought himself of his
letter. He opened it, and to his sur-
prise a roll of bank bills fell from it.
He glanced upon them; they were all bills
of large amount. The letter merely said:
"You will not refuse the enclosed from
one who believes in your innocence—
When you make the fortune which I
know your energy will achieve in the
new country to which you are going,
you can repay them, if you like, to your
Sister FANNY."

Three years after the above occur-
rences, a young man lay sick to death upon
his bed, raving in his delirium, to see
Mr. Redfield, the father of the murdered
Isabel.

Mr. Redfield stood beside the dying
couch of the man who was to have been
the husband of his daughter.

"I am sorry to see you so low, my
poor Augustus," said Mr. Redfield kind-
ly.

"Oh, speak not to me! It was I who
stabbed Isabel!" exclaimed the young
man wildly.

All were horrified at these words.—
His mother and sister imputed them to
the delirium of disease; but when he
grew more calm, and solemnly repeated
his avowal, they were forced to be-
lieve him.

Before his death, he narrated all the
particulars of his unnatural deed.

It seems that the proud Isabel, from
the time the handsome Sternberg en-
tered her father's house, had smiled less
graciously upon her affianced, Augustus
Raymond. Stung to madness, by jeal-
ousy, he had watched them together,
had heard Isabel, the evening previous,
appoint the grove as a meeting-place,
that she had something very particular
to say to Sternberg.

Augustus repaired himself to the spot
before day dawn, secreted himself—heard
the conversation; saw the reluctance of
Sternberg—heard the passionate Isabel
avow her love for him, and urge him to
make her his wife. Sternberg refused
her gently and firmly. At first, she was
angry, but he soothed her into quiet,
and left her after confessing to her that
he loved another. She acquitted him
of attempting in the slightest to gain her
love, and as he turned to depart, she
smiled sweetly upon him, and said she
would try to forget him except with
the love of a sister, but that none other
could ever supply his place in her affec-
tions.

Perfectly infuriated with passion, Au-
gustus Raymond stood before her upon
Sternberg's departure, and reproached
her more like a demon than a man, with
her perfidy.

Her manner was so haughty and in-
dignant, that insane with jealousy and
passion, her discarded lover plunged the
fatal steel into her fair bosom, and then
dashing into the thicket made his es-
cape with the cunning caution that eluded
the eyes of all, and locking the fear-
ful secret up in his own breast, he es-
caped without being suspected even of
the foul deed.

The repentant lover died, and the
father of the murdered girl wished to
make reparation to the falsely accused
Sternberg.

Finding the turn affairs had taken,
Fanny Talbot confessed to her father,
with a commencement sufficed with blush-
es, that she knew the hiding place of
the acquitted Ilido. She had correspond-
ed with him faithfully in his exile.

A few weeks more, and the now hap-
py Sternberg returned to his friends
more highly in favor than he had ever
been before.

It was with a proud and exultant
heart that the fond father placed his
daughter's hand in that of Ilido Sternberg,
who, under an assumed name, had won
both fortune and fame during his exile,
—who had also proved himself in all
ways so worthy of the trust now repos-
ed in him,—the sacred trust of the safe-
keeping of a loving woman's heart and
happiness.

**IN DEBT AND OUT OF
DEBT.**

Of what a hideous progeny of
ill is debt the father! What mean-
nesses, what invasions on self-re-
spect, what cares, what double
dealing! How, in due season, it
will carve the frank open face into
wrinkles; how like a knife, 'twill
stab the honest heart. And then
its transformation! How it has
been known to change a goodly
face into a mask of brass; how,
with the "damned custom" of debt,
has the true man become a callous
trickster! A freed-man from debt,
and what nourishing sweetness
may be found in cold water; what
toothsome morsel in a dry crust; what
ambrosial nourishment in a hard
egg! Be sure of it, he who dines
out of debt, tho' his meal be bis-
cuit and an onion, dines in "The
Apollo." And then for raiment;
what warmth in a threadbare coat,
if the tailor's receipt be in your
pocket; what Tyrian purple in the
faded waistcoat, the vest not owed
for; how glossy the well-worn hat
if it covers not the aching head of
a debtor! Next the home sweets,
the out door recreation of the free,

man. The street door falls not a
knell on his heart; the foot on the
staircase, though he lives on the
third pair, sends no spasm through
his anatomy; at the rap of his door,
he can crow forth "come in," and
his pulse still beat healthfully, his
heart sink not in his bowels. See
him abroad. How confidently,
yet how pleasantly he takes the
street; how he returns look for look
with any passenger; how he saun-
ters; how, meeting an acquaintance
he stands and gossips. But, then,
this man knows not debt; debt,
that casts a drug into the richest
wine; that makes the food of the
gods unwholesome, indigestible;
that sprinkles the banquets of a
Lucullus with ashes, and drops soot
in the soup of an emperor; debt,
that like the moth, makes valueless
furs and velvets, enclosing the
wearer in a festering prison, (the
shirt of Nessus was a shirt not
paid for,) debt, that writes upon
freeseed walls the hand writing of
the attorney; that puts a voice of
terror in the knocker; that makes
the heart quake at the hunted fire-
side; debt, the invisible demon that
walks abroad with a man, now
quicken his steps, now making
him look on all sides like a hunted
beast, and now bringing to his face
the ashy hue of death, as the un-
conscious passenger looks glanc-
ingly upon him! Poverty is a
bitter draught, yet may, and some-
times with advantage, be gulped
down. Though the drinker makes
very faces, there may after all be a
wholesome goodness in the cup.—
But debt, however covertly it be
offered, is the cup of a Syren, and
the wine, spicy and delicious tho'
it be, as poison. The man out of
debt, though with a flaw in his
jerk, a crack in his shoe-leather,
and a hole in his hat, is still the
son of liberty, free as the singing
lark above him; but the debtor,
though clothed in the utmost brav-
ery, what is he but a serf out upon
a holiday—a slave to be reclaimed
at any instant by his owner, the
creditor? My son, if poor, see
wine in the running spring; let
thy mouth water at last week's
roll; think a threadbare coat the
"only wear;" and acknowledge a
white-washed garret the fittest
housing place for a gentleman; do
this, and flee debt. So shall thy
heart be at peace; and the sheriff
be confounded.—[Douglas Jerold,
in "Heads of the People."

MURDER.

We extract from the last Repor-
ter the following particulars of the
death of Noah.

Anthony Morgan and Perry
Morgan, his son, have been com-
mitted, on suspicion of implication
in the murder, to stand their trial
at the next term of the court.

Talladega Watchtower:

"Mr. Noah resided some 13
miles North of Town, on the bank
of Coosa river, he was shot on
Tuesday, the 17th inst., at about
half past eleven o'clock, and died
instantly, six buck shot having
struck him, any one of which would
have been fatal; one having enter-
ed just behind the left ear, one in
the neck, one in the shoulder, two
in the side, and one in the hip,
which penetrated his body. As
soon as the gun fired, his horse run
off with the plow, a Mr. Evans,
who was at work in an adjoining
field saw the horse running, went
over to see what was the matter,
and found Noah lying dead. The

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce **MAT. MATTHEW ALLEN**, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **ASA SKELTON**, Esq. as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

We are authorized to announce **BENJAMIN A. BROOKS**, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **THOS. H. LEWIS**, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **HEZEKIAH CROSS**, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

We are authorized to announce **JOHN L. BERRY**, Esq. as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We have been requested by the friends of **JOHN SMITH**, Esq. to announce him as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **CALDWELL SUBLETT**, as a candidate for Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **ROBERT W. DRAPER**, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **JOSEPH C. BARR**, Esq. as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce **JESSE U. BRYAN**, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **JOSEPH T. HUNNICUTT**, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce **Wm. P. AMORIN**, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce **JOHN LANDERS**, Esq. as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

An old and substantial citizen and voter has requested us to say, that there is a general feeling among the people to have a large number of candidates for all the offices, in order that they may make a judicious selection this year, which they are very anxious to do.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We have been informed that a gentleman named Wadsworth, living in Cho-koloco valley, not far from Boiling Spring, accidentally shot himself one day last week. He had went out to shoot fish, and in climbing up a tree, after he had got up some distance, as is supposed reached down for his gun, and in drawing it up the lock met with some obstruction which caused it to go off, then all entering under Mr. W's chin and passing out at the top of his head. When found, he still grasped the gun in his left hand, with one of his feet fastened in the fork of the tree, his head downwards, and was supposed to have been dead about one hour.

MAJ. JAMES G. L. HUEY, of Talladega, has been requested to act as a member of the Examining Committee, and as one of the visitors to the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, at the annual examination in June next. This appointment is a high compliment to Maj. Huey, and a better one could not have been made.

We have had in type for some weeks an account which may be found in to-day's paper of a singular land slide at Selma, which caused considerable excitement and alarm. Since then all the Artesian wells have all gone dry. This fact was stated in Talladega last week by the Editor of the Selma Reporter, who was in that place.

We have no Artesian wells in this section of the State, but such as we have seem to be all going dry.

We have been politely favored by Wm. P. Amorin, Esq. Census Taker of this County, with the following returns of three of the principal precincts of the County, which we publish in advance, in consequence of some anxiety manifested to see the numbers. In a few weeks we will publish the entire enumeration of all the precincts in the County, together with the number of Schools and Academies &c.

Jacksonville Precinct, No. 1. Whites, 910. Slaves 681. Total 1591.
Tomb of Jacksonville. " 452. " 392. " 844.
Alexandria Precinct No. 3. Whites 1418. Slaves 619. " 2237.
Chattahoochee Precinct, No. 6. Whites 1088. Slaves 292. " 1389.

RAIS.—The deep anxiety and suspense which seemed to pervade almost every mind in anticipation of a protracted and ruinous drought, was broken here on Wednesday night, last, by the glad sound of rain. It commenced raining about 11 or 12 o'clock, and continued for several hours. We also had a hard rain on Thursday night, but of shorter duration, and also several light showers on Friday, altogether making what the farmers call a good season—and now, (Monday) it looks favorable for a wet spell. Corn, wheat, and oats have been greatly benefited by these rains, and what is more singular, we learn that in a number of crabs, last year's corn has been considerably swelled. We hope that a general feeling of gratitude to the Giver of all good, for the prospect of abundant crops will pervade every bosom, and that that gratitude will be substantially manifested by acts of liberality and charity, towards the destitute and needy, who are said to be very numerous in some parts of the country.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MONTGOMERY.—The extensive Flouring Mills in Montgomery owned by Messrs. John G. Winter and Charles Parnes, together with the Foundry of the Winter Iron Works, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 30th April. By almost incredible exertions, the remainder of the Iron Works buildings, Warehouses and other valuable property were saved. There was also a large quantity of Corn, Wheat and Flour destroyed valued at some seven or eight thousand dollars; and the entire loss is estimated at \$50,000. Besides the loss to the owners, the destruction of these mills will be a great deprivation to the citizens of Montgomery and vicinity, until they can be replaced by new ones.

The Rail Road bridge across the Etowah, it is said will be finished, and ready for the transit of trains by the 10th of this month. The contractors were not bound to have it finished before the 10th of June.

Our Circuit Court, the regular two weeks term of which ended on Saturday last has been continued by the presiding Judge, HOS. T. A. WALKER, through several days of the present week, in order to dispatch a larger amount of business; but notwithstanding this, it is said a large number of cases have been and will be continued.

We take the following notice of the disposition of the most important criminal case on the docket, from the Sunday South of Saturday:

At the present term of our Circuit Court the following slaves (twit: Frank the property of R. W. Draper, Jerry the property of Mr. Woodruff, Trus Van the property of Mr. Phillips, Junis the property of Mr. Phillips, Hugh the property of Joshua Draper Jr., Russell the property of Joshua Draper Sr., and Jack the property of Col. Jno. Crook, were all arraigned for the alleged murder of Slave Lafayette, the property of Col. Daniel Bush; the trial was concluded on Thursday last and jury brought in a verdict—finding the first three, Frank, Jerry and Trus Van guilty of murder—the three, Junis, Hugh and Russell guilty of manslaughter, and that they receive fifty lashes each; the seventh and last named, Jack, was acquitted.

The sentence upon those found guilty of murder, has not yet been passed by the Judge, and we learn that their cases will be taken to the Supreme Court.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

1st. All men are created equal.
2nd. Every man of right must persevere and seek his own happiness in his own way.

3d. No man must, in the pursuit of his own happiness, annoy or disturb the natural and just rights of others.

4th. State aid and government patronage for the benefit of individuals or corporations, is at war with the interest of society, by subverting the true principles of our free government.

5th. Conventions of party leaders, to manufacture candidates and so demand the votes of the people for the nominee, is an unlawful interference with the rights of free men.

The first, second and third propositions will not be controverted; but the fourth and fifth, will no doubt be warmly.

But let us now approach the subject with calmness and reason.

Is it not true, that the body politic as well as the body physical, will be more healthy, energetic and happy, the nearer it approaches equality in circulation and balance? If so, should not all wise Legislation tend as much as possible, consistent with justice and sound policy, to prevent engorgements and congestions in the body politic?

RAIS.—The deep anxiety and suspense which seemed to pervade almost every mind in anticipation of a protracted and ruinous drought, was broken here on Wednesday night, last, by the glad sound of rain. It commenced raining about 11 or 12 o'clock, and continued for several hours. We also had a hard rain on Thursday night, but of shorter duration, and also several light showers on Friday, altogether making what the farmers call a good season—and now, (Monday) it looks favorable for a wet spell. Corn, wheat, and oats have been greatly benefited by these rains, and what is more singular, we learn that in a number of crabs, last year's corn has been considerably swelled. We hope that a general feeling of gratitude to the Giver of all good, for the prospect of abundant crops will pervade every bosom, and that that gratitude will be substantially manifested by acts of liberality and charity, towards the destitute and needy, who are said to be very numerous in some parts of the country.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MONTGOMERY.—The extensive Flouring Mills in Montgomery owned by Messrs. John G. Winter and Charles Parnes, together with the Foundry of the Winter Iron Works, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 30th April. By almost incredible exertions, the remainder of the Iron Works buildings, Warehouses and other valuable property were saved. There was also a large quantity of Corn, Wheat and Flour destroyed valued at some seven or eight thousand dollars; and the entire loss is estimated at \$50,000. Besides the loss to the owners, the destruction of these mills will be a great deprivation to the citizens of Montgomery and vicinity, until they can be replaced by new ones.

The Rail Road bridge across the Etowah, it is said will be finished, and ready for the transit of trains by the 10th of this month. The contractors were not bound to have it finished before the 10th of June.

Our Circuit Court, the regular two weeks term of which ended on Saturday last has been continued by the presiding Judge, HOS. T. A. WALKER, through several days of the present week, in order to dispatch a larger amount of business; but notwithstanding this, it is said a large number of cases have been and will be continued.

We take the following notice of the disposition of the most important criminal case on the docket, from the Sunday South of Saturday:

At the present term of our Circuit Court the following slaves (twit: Frank the property of R. W. Draper, Jerry the property of Mr. Woodruff, Trus Van the property of Mr. Phillips, Junis the property of Mr. Phillips, Hugh the property of Joshua Draper Jr., Russell the property of Joshua Draper Sr., and Jack the property of Col. Jno. Crook, were all arraigned for the alleged murder of Slave Lafayette, the property of Col. Daniel Bush; the trial was concluded on Thursday last and jury brought in a verdict—finding the first three, Frank, Jerry and Trus Van guilty of murder—the three, Junis, Hugh and Russell guilty of manslaughter, and that they receive fifty lashes each; the seventh and last named, Jack, was acquitted.

The sentence upon those found guilty of murder, has not yet been passed by the Judge, and we learn that their cases will be taken to the Supreme Court.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

1st. All men are created equal.
2nd. Every man of right must persevere and seek his own happiness in his own way.

3d. No man must, in the pursuit of his own happiness, annoy or disturb the natural and just rights of others.

4th. State aid and government patronage for the benefit of individuals or corporations, is at war with the interest of society, by subverting the true principles of our free government.

5th. Conventions of party leaders, to manufacture candidates and so demand the votes of the people for the nominee, is an unlawful interference with the rights of free men.

The first, second and third propositions will not be controverted; but the fourth and fifth, will no doubt be warmly.

But let us now approach the subject with calmness and reason.

Is it not true, that the body politic as well as the body physical, will be more healthy, energetic and happy, the nearer it approaches equality in circulation and balance? If so, should not all wise Legislation tend as much as possible, consistent with justice and sound policy, to prevent engorgements and congestions in the body politic?

Such being the fact, why should it be contended, that the State must lend her aid to every or any corporation, who are seeking to build up in our midst an overtopping and over towering source of wealth and power. I allude to State aid to build rail roads, and although it may work a benefit, in some respects, (and no doubt would,) yet the ultimate evil would so far overdo the benefit, that we are loudly admonished that it is a dangerous policy.

But we may be asked "What can be the evil?" I answer, that it is contrary to the true principles of a free and equal government, because it cannot fail to operate unequally and so, it is and must be partial. Suppose that every company of men that might take it into their heads to build up necessary improvements, should call upon the State for

French Interference with the United States and Cuba.

The rumor that France will interfere between the United States and Cuba, excites no little remark, and many journals, which strenuously oppose all interference, indignantly reject the idea that the government should relax one iota of its just demand against Spain, through fear of any impertinent threats of the French Government. On this subject, the New York Courier remarks:

"Opposed as we utterly are to quarreling with Spain for anything that has yet occurred there is one argument for peace which we indignantly reject; we mean the argument that France, in case of war, will take the part of Spain. It is possible that France may do this, as it is possible that she may do anything under her present rule; but the contingency, when it is put forward for an intimidating purpose, is not to be considered. Whatever may be the meaning of the threatening language of the imperial press in Paris and the mysterious notes of the French Minister to his brother diplomatists, and to Secretary Marcy, one thing is certain—the American government ought not to, and must not, settle this difficulty with any reference to the intentions of France one way or the other. We can tell the French press, and if necessary we can tell M. Sarriges at Washington, that the less they have to say to the United States on the subject of Cuba the better. They can do nothing more likely to defeat their own ends than to threaten, or even seem to threaten, us with the interference of their master. The French government has nothing to do with the dispute. It has no more concern with Cuba than we have with the Crimea; it has no more right to prevent the United States from taking possession of the ore, than the United States has to prevent France from holding possession of the other. If France undertakes it, she must expect to be treated with the same indignation and defiance that would be justly provoked by a similar interference on our part in favor of Russia."

A LEAF IN THE LIFE OF A CHILD OF GENIUS.—Holbein, the celebrated painter, not infrequently, when his purse was low, condescended to paint figures upon the houses of the gentry of Basle, as was the custom in those times, and by this means earned a few guilders, which enabled him to pay his score for a day or two at the tavern. On one occasion he had bargained with a merchant to do some work of this kind upon the wall between the second and third stories of his house. The scaffold for Holbein to sit upon was prepared, and he had already worked a whole day, when the drinking fit seized him, and quite extinguished all relief for labor. He thereupon begged the merchant to advance him a small part of the price of which he owed. The merchant, aware of his unsteady habits, gave him the money, resolved at the same time to keep a strict eye upon him, and that he should by no means escape. All next day, accordingly, he kept coming from time to time, out of his shop, and looking up to see whether the painter was there at his work, and always observed him sitting there, his legs and feet hanging down from the scaffold. At length, however, he became somewhat alarmed to observe that the man never budged from the spot, but hour after hour continued in the self-same position; and going up stairs, he looked out from the window of one of the upper rooms; but, far or near, no Holbein was to be seen. He had in fact gone straight to the tavern to drink away his money, and in order that his employer should never suspect that he was absent from his work, he had painted his legs upon the wall. Of course the merchant instantly laid hold of the wayward artist, and compelled him to finish the task he had undertaken. Not long after, an English nobleman arrived at Basle, and having heard of the celebrated Holbein, engaged him to go to London, and execute some paintings at his house; during his absence on a journey he was about to make into Greece. He promised to pay him a large yearly salary, and to give him the means of doing as he pleased; and he was to inquire in London—Holbein accepted the offer, and agreed to depart without delay. No sooner, however, had the nobleman left the town, than he returned to the tavern, where he soon forgot all about England, and his engagement to him. Nor did he stop until he had squandered the last farthing of the sum which should have paid the expenses of his journey. He then recollected the promise he had made to go to England, and selling a little furniture he possessed, realized enough to take him to Holland. The funds were, however, all spent by the time he reached Amsterdam. In this town the great Dutch painter, Lucas Van Leyden, was then living. On him Holbein waited, and inquired if he had not a person to grind his colors. "What is your name?" asked Lucas. "Holbein," answered the other. "Well, I shall try your skill." Holbein accordingly took his place at the grindstone, and began grinding as if he had never done anything else in his life. He soon won the confidence of his master, and during his absence on a journey which he was obliged to make, was appointed to take the oversight of the painting-room. Having just finished a large and beautiful portrait of one of the magistrates, or at least chief citizens, of Rotterdam, Lucas covered it with cloth, and said to his grinder, "Take particular care of this picture. Let it receive no injury. I make you responsible for its safety." Holbein promised to pay

the greatest attention to his orders; but on the second day after Lucas's departure, he took a brush, and painted a fly upon the canvas, and then he took the painter's room, embarked in a vessel, and sailed to London. On Master Lucas's return home, he was alarmed to hear that his grinder had decamped. The first thing he thought of was his picture, which he hastened to inspect. On raising the cloth, he discovered the fly upon the face. Taking out his handkerchief, he attempted to drive it away, but the fly would not move. He repeated the attempt, saying, "Be gone, little imp!" The fly still quietly kept its place. Master Lucas now examined the creature somewhat more narrowly, and discovered to his surprise that it was painted; upon which he dropped the cover and exclaimed, "Ei! either the Devil or Holbein has been here at work!" He knew that he was the only one of all his contemporaries capable of painting a fly so minutely as to deceive an able painter like himself. Holbein arrived safely at London; but he had lost his lordship's address, and had quite forgotten even his name. In so great a town, how was he ever to discover it? Entering a coffee-house, he inquired of the waiter, the resort of numbers of the nobility, he inquired if any of those present knew the mansion of the lord who had sent him to London; and in order to give them some idea of his personal appearance, took a coal from the hearth and sketched his figure on the wall. The instant it was done they all exclaimed, "Oh! it is Lord S—!" He was now directed to his lordship's house, and there labored for some time; but ere long he was promoted to the office of court painter to the King of England, and in this situation he died in London in the year 1554.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.—Under this head the Washington Union publishes the following: We have a letter dated at Havana on the 12th instant, written by a gentleman of intelligence and integrity, which furnishes us several items of news. Much excitement has been produced by the late speech of Llanuzza in the Spanish Cortes as to the abolition of Slavery in the island. The version of the speech as sent to Cuba, represents the minister as saying, that "without invading the rights of established property, without refusing to compensate by a suitable indemnity, the Spanish government was finally decided to put an end to a barbarous institution."

A decree has been just published for raising sixteen new companies of blacks, one hundred and twenty-five each, in addition to the present number already under arms. They are to be raised by voluntary enlistment, if practicable, otherwise by coercion. An English ship has lately arrived at Havana from China with four hundred Chinese, many of whom were condemned as pirates. This cargo is regularly taken up and distributed. Many more ships are expected under a contract for being seven to eight thousand. This is one more contract—there are said to be others.

The captain general has recalled the governor of Sagua la Grande for his arrest of Mr. Thompson. This is understood to have been caused by information received from Washington. He had before intended not to recall him, but now makes a victim of him under pressure that he has been deceived by representations from Sagua. The Governorship of the place is now tendered to a known friend of Mr. Thompson, but upon conditions on his part that will not be complied with.

Since the speech about abolition of slavery, and the intelligence that twenty thousand troops were to be sent from Spain have been received at Havana, the newly raised volunteers are in high spirits, and gravely threaten to go to New Orleans and destroy the nest of pirates in that city.

GREY EXCITEMENT.

About 12 o'clock on last Saturday, nature played off one of her strange freaks, which produced quite an excitement among our citizens. The barking of an Arabian wolf, has been going on for some time, in rear of the Custom Depot building, which has reached the depth of our hundred and fifty feet, and was sounding near five hundred yards of water per minute, when it suddenly sunk some fifteen or twenty feet below the surface, causing a large aperture in the earth, which reached to the upper landing, and about one hundred yards west of the building, or down the river. The aperture is about forty or fifty feet in width, and from three hundred yards in length, and varies in depth. All of the wolf in the vicinity have stopped running. Mr. Campbell, who was boring the well, thinks that the water is running out at a crevice in the rock. What has caused the breaking off of the bluff, or what will yet be the result, no one pretends to know, but one thing we do know, and that is, up to this hour, 2-1-2 o'clock, Saturday evening there is considerable excitement and the bank of the river is lined with citizens, who are philosophizing upon the "come made" earth quake or what ever they call it.

SENA REPORTER.

A CANINE SUICIDE.—The Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette says that a valuable stall, belonging to a gentleman in the neighborhood, had a pup, which it was found necessary to drown. The shut showed signs of violent grief, and finding the body of her off-spring, she flung it out of the creek and laid it upon the porch of her owner's residence, looking reproachfully in his face. She then went to the creek, walked in and deliberately drowned herself.

GOETHE'S MXIMS.

How shall we learn to know ourselves by reflection? Never. Only through action. Strive to do thy duty; then shalt thou know what is in thee.

But what is thy duty? That which is before thee—the task of today.

In the works of men, as in those of nature, aims and intentions are especially to be regarded.

Botanists have a division of plants which they name "Incomplete"—one may also say that there are incomplete men; such are those whose inward longing and striving are out of proportion to their powers of action and execution.

Useless activity, of what kind soever, leads at last to bankruptcy of health. It is not always necessary that truth should be embodied. It is all sufficient if it hover spiritually around—if, like the sound of bells, it float with earnest friendliness through the air.

A man cannot properly be said to live till he rejoices in the well-being of others.

Wherefore it may be remarked, that those who pursue piety as an end and aim, are mostly hypocrites.

A duty discharged still seems a debt, for no one can satisfy himself.

The greatest esteem which an author can express for the public is, never to bring forth that which it expects, but what he himself, with that degree of culture native and foreign to which he has attained, deems to be bright and useful. It is by no means easy for people to understand one another, even with the best will and intentions; but to these must be added ill will, that disturbs everything.

Life, as common as it looks, as readily as it seems to settle down into the common-place and quotidian, still cherishes in secret higher aims, and is ever quickly looking around for the means of attaining them.

As from habit one looks at the watch which no longer goes, so turns the eye to those of beauty, from which love no longer looks to us.

It is much easier to discern error than to find the truth; the former lying on the surface, is readily perceived; the latter recesses in depth, whence not every one can call her forth.

Beauty is a revelation of the utmost laws of nature, which, without her mediation, must ever have been concealed from us.

Music, in its best sense, is less dependent upon novelty; yea, the older it is, the more accustomed one is to it, the greater is its effect.

WHEAT CROP IN THE WEST.—We continue to have the best accounts of the coming wheat crop. From Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan, all reports are cheering—the wheat fields never looked better.

A DOG STORY.—Many years ago, an English ship was at sea, and our dogs, on board of which was a bull dog. The animal was so ferocious that he gained an extensive reputation. Chained at the gangway of the ship, he spent the five long day in the hopeless task of springing at every person who passed along, either on pleasure or business. The owner, first mate of the vessel, would sit for hours and detail the wonderful deeds of this mighty dog. Crowds of idlers daily collected, and there stood the men, or rather, there raved the insane creature at the multitude, each individual indulging the vague hope, that he would presently break loose and pitch into somebody, and thus show his powers.

Among the idlers was an Indian who occasionally visited the city, and made a few pennies stuck in the end of a stick. Upon the very appearance of the Indian, the bull dog was particularly violent, greatly to the amusement of the fellow, who took a malicious pleasure in irritating the animal. The mate finally interfered, and told the Indian to go away, lest the dog might break loose and eat him up.

The Indian, not the least alarmed, in broken English announced to the crowd, that if the dog was brought down to the ground, and chained to a post, he would for five dollars, fight the dog with nothing but his hands and teeth. The money was raised, and the mate, after expressing much reluctance at the idea of having the Indian killed, brought the dog down from the ship, and fastened him to a post. The Indian put away his bow and arrow, laid his shirt neck bare, and rolled up his shirt sleeves. A ring was formed, and the battle commenced.

The Indian approached the dog crawling on all fours, barking and growling, as if he was himself. The bull dog meanwhile jumped and fumed at the end of his chain, gnashed his teeth, foamed at the mouth, while his eyes beamed with fire with irritation. The Indian however, kept up his pantomime and gradually brought his face in fearful proximity to the dog's teeth. The mate now interfered, for he felt confident the Indian would be killed; but the crowd had become excited, and insisted upon "seeing the thing out." A mutual silence ensued between the combatants, the dog straining his chain in his anxiety to reach the Indian, until it was as straight and solid as a bar of iron. Suddenly the Indian seized the bull dog's underlip between his teeth, and in an instant whirled himself with the dog, over on his back. So unexpected was the attack and so perfectly helpless was the dog, with his feet in the air and his jaw imprisoned, that he recovered his astonishment only to give forth yells of pain, whereupon the Indian

shook him a moment as a cat does a mouse, and then let go his hold. The dog once so savage, putting its tail between its legs, retreated from his enemy, and screamed with terror to get beyond the reach of the chain.

Harper's Magazine.

SU-MARINE EXPLORATIONS.—The bark of Emily Banning, which left this port in December, with three of the Nautilus Marine Co.'s machines on board, is now engaged in exploring the coast of Venezuela. This frigate, supposed to have on board some two to three million dollars, was blown up at the Island of Margarita, in 1815. Her stern blew down, the treasure was scattered upon the surrounding sand. Some three hundred thousand dollars has heretofore been taken up, but owing to the inefficiency of the machinery employed, operations were suspended. The company fitted out the Emily Banning, ordered her to stop there, and the descent of the first machine sent down in 66 feet water, brought up one hundred dollars—thirty-two dollars being found within the first area covered by the machine, before arriving. Other articles, copper, &c., were brought up at the same time.

The Captain, finding the advantage of continuing the work, immediately left for the seat of government, to secure the necessary permit, which was granted. Letters have been received from on board, during absence of the Captain, which represent the operators as "shoveling dollars." It is the intention of the company to blow fragments of it to pieces, securing the copper, guns, shot, &c. He writes, "the bells are all they are said to be." One of the Engineers writes, "I wish you could look into the bell, when we are down to the bottom with our spades, digging for the almighty dollar. We can look out of the windows of the bell and see the fish looking in at us. We can take the bottom of the bell, and get out on the sand, and pick up the bell, and run all around where we like." Two months, it is anticipated, will be sufficient to take up every vestige of the San Pedro, and the Captain reports he has another vessel near him in the same depth of water, 66 feet, with fifty thousand dollars on board in specie, and another with fifteen thousand dollars, both of which he will take up before proceeding on his voyage.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Cuba and the Administration.

The Union of the 28th April contains an ably written leader on the "Issue of Peace or War with Spain," for which we wish we had room to copy entire. It goes over the entire ground, and may be considered an official expose. We furnish below the concluding paragraph, which gives an insight into the instructions to Commodore McCauley, and to us places the Administration on the true ground. We will endeavor to publish the balance of the article in our next issue. In the meantime, we call attention to this extract:

Adm. & Gaz.

"It is scarcely necessary to remark, that as the late occurrences in the neighborhood of Cuba have caused the President to send a naval force there, the inference is conclusive that the object is to prevent a repetition of such occurrences and to punish them if they are regarded by the Executive as violations of international law and indignities to our flag and aggressions upon our rights and aggressions upon our commerce, which cannot, and will not be tolerated. Commodore McCauley will raise to question of naval etiquette in connection with the exercise of the right of visitation or examination of our vessels by Spanish warships. It is business to know that our government repudiates all controversy as to the existence of such right, whether it be sought to cover it under the terms of 'bringing to' or 'firing over,' or any one of the naval phrases which are so learnedly investigated in some of the newspapers, or whether it is asserted openly and baldly as an existing Spanish right. He does not go there with a lexiconographer in his hand to enter into philological disquisitions with Spanish officers, but to say to them: You can claim no right of search, visitation, or examination, of any vessel rightfully bearing our flag upon the high seas, under any guise or any pretext, in my presence or within my reach; if you attempt it, the act will be done at your peril. If the Intelligence chooses to regard 'bloody' it is welcome to make the most of them; other citizens, of better patriotism, will judge differently. We do not pretend to conjecture whether a hostile collision will or will not result from the execution of the orders of Commodore McCauley. That matter is with the Spanish officials and their government. They now know the position of our government on the question, and they certainly have the issue of peace or war in their

If they persist in their aggression, war is inevitable, and by their own act and their own responsibility."

WESLEY'S DEVOTEDNESS.—John Wesley preached during fifty years, 40,000 sermons. Just 800 per day. No wonder, the Church founded by such a man, with a rapidity beyond precedent.

The *Liverpool Times* has an article expressing the hope that if a war between Spain and the United States arises out of Cuba, England will not take sides with either. It is that such is the universal sentiment of England—even the aristocracy—and that its sympathies, in such a contest, would be with the United States.

OFFICERS.—The loveliest valley is a muddy swamp, the noblest mountain a piercing blast, and the prettiest face some ugly features. The fairest face is most subject to fleckles; and the handsomest girl is apt to be proud; the most sentimental lady loves cold ink, and the gayest mother has her children go ragged. The modest wife will sometimes overlook an absent shirt button, and the best husband forget to kiss his wife every time he steps outside the gate; and the best disposed children in the world grow angry and sullen; and the smartest scholar will miss a lesson, and the wisest essayist will write nonsense; and stars will fall, and the moon suffer eclipse; and men won't be angel, nor earth heaven.

Why is a schoolmaster like a chair-maker? Because he causes bottoms.

THE SEA SERPENT. Reported at Cape May, N. J. April 19. A party of twelve gentlemen, engaged in fishing up the bay, report having seen a sea serpent yesterday. They describe it as being from eighty to one hundred feet long, with a head of large dimensions, similar in shape to that of a snake, with two large tusks protruding from the upper part of the snout. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for his capture, and a party is going in pursuit of his snake-ship.

CONFIDENCE IN ONE'S SELF.—When a crisis befalls you, and the emergency requires moral courage and noble manhood to meet it, be equal to the requirements of the moment, and rise superior to the obstacles in your path. The universal testimony of men whose experience exactly coincides with yours, furnishes the convincing reflection that difficulties may end in opposition. There is no blessing equal to the possession of a stout heart. The magnitude of the danger needs nothing more than a greater effort than ever at your hands. If you prove recreant in the hour of trial, you are the worst of recreants, and deserve no compassion. Be not dismayed or unmanned when you should be bold and daring, undimmed and resolute. The cloud whose threatening murmurs you hear with fear and dread is pregnant with blessings, and the frown whose sternness now makes you shudder and tremble will ere long be succeeded by a smile of bewitching sweetness and benignity. Then be thou strong and manly, oppose equal forces to open difficulties, keep a stout heart, and trust in Providence. Greatness can only be achieved by those who are tried. The condition of the achievement is confidence in one's self.

Industry its own Reward.—Anything we make up our minds to do we can do. There is nothing impossible to be done by determined, persevering effort, and nothing of importance can be accomplished without it. It was labor that built the pyramids; by labor the arts and sciences were brought to their present state of perfection, and labor is necessary for the health and happiness of all. Industry is the law of our being, and we are so constituted that when the law is fully recognized, it brings its own reward. Bodily labor is not the only kind that is necessary—mind and body should be exercised. In this way cheerful persons and contentment are promoted, and we are prepared to fill with honor any station assigned us by Providence. We often regard the man pronounced on man. "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread, a curse but it is really a blessing, for we find that all rational beings follow in the train of industry labor whether physical or mental.

KNOWLEDGE AGAINST PLEASURE.—Pleasure is a shadow, wealth is vanity, power a pageant; but knowledge is a castle in enjoyment, perennial in fame, unlimited in space, and infinite in duration. In performance of its sacred office it fears no danger, spares no expense, knows no exertion. It scales the mountain, looks into the volcano, dives into the ocean, perforates the earth, enters the globe, explores sea and land, contemplates the distant, and reaches the sublime. No place too remote for its grasp, no heaven too exalted for its reach.

A HORTICULTURAL NOVELTY.—The agricultural branch of the Patent Office has taken measures to procure seeds of the Bun-ya bun-ya tree of the tribe, growing in Australia, where it flourishes in a region of not much greater area than thirty miles square. It bears a cone nearly two feet in diameter filled with seed 'the size of an olive, and of flavor more rich and delicate than that of the pineapple. It is so much esteemed by the natives as that they at times travel hundreds of miles to partake of it. *Washington Star, April 26.*

A GOOD SAYING.—Bishop Hoare "He that undertakes to reprove the world, should be one whom the world can not reprove."

WHITE PLAINS, ALA., April 30th, 1855.

Flow gently sweet Chockoloco, thy murmur is low,
As onward to the "father of waters" you flow,
And kiss the white pebbles as smoothly you glide,
Along by the hill where my M— now abides.
Flow gently sweet Chockoloco, sublime are thy hills,
All checkered with streamlets and meandering rills,
That gurgle so purely from thy lofty sides,
And run near the spot where my M— resides.
Flow gently sweet Chockoloco, pellucid thy wave,
Where the trout and the minnow so sportively lave,
In thy limpid waters as smoothly they glide,
And flow by the hill where my M— abides.

Flow gently sweet Chockoloco, thy waves are not staid,
By the mandate of Monarch, or tyrant obeyed,
For proudly they sport on the soft rolling tide,
That winds by the hill where my M— abides.

Flow gently sweet Chockoloco, as closes the day,
In the soft breeze of twilight where my M— was wont to stray,
Along thy green banks where the wild flowers rare
Were wreathed into garlands by my M— so fair.

Flow gently sweet Chockoloco, I oft of thee think—
When my M— and I wandered on thy verdant brink—
Our hearts and our hands were there in fondness united,
And vows sacredly there were affectionately pledged.

Flow on Chockoloco, though thy beauty hath fled,
With the form of my M—, for she is now dead;
Thy music hath no charm, no magic for me,
Since the form of my M— no longer I see.

DECEASED.—At his residence in Lawrence County, Alabama, on the 3d day of April, 1855, JAMES TURNER, in the 28th year of his age. The deceased professed Religion in the 47th year of his age. He died of Pneumonia—he was ill only five days. He died in the triumph of a living faith, and I have no doubt he has gone home to rest in Heaven where all Christians rest.

The testimonials Professor Holloway has received from thousands of persons in the Union, grateful for the benefit they have derived by using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, are convincing proofs of their efficacy, and as no restraint is required while using them, they are invaluable as a companion, either at home or abroad; the friend of the afflicted, the extensor of suffering, the citizens of the Union should never be without these invaluable remedies, which if handy, when wanted, will prove a blessing more easily conceived than described, as they will cure the most desperate wounds, ulcers, and sores. They are sold at all Medicine Stores, throughout the Union, and at Professor Holloway's, Wholesale Depot, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau streets, New York.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP and posted before Benjamin F. Parker, Esq. by W. W. Grubbs, a certain male, Iron-grey, about 4 years old, 14 hands high; no marks or brands perceptible—appraised to forty-five dollars, by Ezekiel Harris and J. P. Parker, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1855. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Negro Girl for Sale. By virtue of an order from the Probate Court of Benton County, granted to the undersigned on the 1st day of May, 1855, I will sell to the highest bidder, at my residence, one mile from Mallory's Factory, on **THE FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE** next, on a credit until the **FIRST OF MARCH** following, with interest from date, note and approved security required, a Negro Girl, aged about 33 years. Said girl is a good housewife, cook and seamstress, and will be sold as the property of the estate of John Elston, deceased. JOHN C. ELSTON, Esq. May 8, 1855—6t.

H. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment. No. 7.

WE DAILY HEAR of the most astonishing cures being effected by that great and popular medicine, the genuine H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT, and we can truly say, from our own knowledge, that no medicine ever discovered has performed the same wonderful cures, that it has, both in man and beast, and it is equally good for both, which makes it so truly valuable. It is therefore blessed by the suffering as the greatest blessing of the age; and no one would ever allow himself to be without this sovereign balm, who had once witnessed its magic power over disease, and its wonderful potency in relieving pain, however severe, in a few minutes time. We earnestly desire you to call upon the agent, who will furnish you, free of charge, a small book containing, besides other valuable information, a large list of certificates from many of the most respectable persons, of cures effected by this celebrated medicine, which surely are enough to convince the most sceptical of its transcendent virtues. We notice several certificates of rheumatism cured after the patient had suffered every thing but death for five to twenty years. Also cases of paralysis, or loss of use of the limbs, where the flesh had withered, leaving nothing apparently but dried skin and bone, presenting so horrid a spectacle that their FRIENDS LOOKED UPON THEM AS PAID. While physicians pronounced them BEYOND ANY HUMAN EFFORT TO RELIEVE. It is the most efficacious remedy known for burns, sprains, wounds, bruises, chilblains, neuralgia, toothache, bites of insects and reptiles, sore throat, sore or weak eyes, tumors, sun-pain, etc., etc., and is used with unbounded success in most of the ailments of horses and cattle, such as swellings, farcy, sprains, bruises, wounds, stiff neck and joints, lameness, swellings, galls or chancres, sore eyes, partial blindness, etc. If used in the beginning of a cold, cold-cough, croup, and spavin, it will invariably stop their further progress. Every family should keep this valuable medicine on hand, ready for any emergency.

Look out for Counterfeits! The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because it has the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeit. Sold by Hendrick & Nesbit, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Knoxville; J. W. Backler, Wadsworth; Baker & Henea, Lamar; L. Tutman, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arabachew; By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c. April 17, 1855.

DIRECT IMPORTATION. **Hayes, McFarland & Co.** Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, 37, HAYES ST., CHARLESTON, S. C. August 15, 1854.—1y.

JACKSONVILLE CHEAP STORE. STILES & ROWLAND. WE are now in receipt of the Latest and most Fashionable Styles of Spring & Summer GOODS,

Comprising every article necessary for Ladies' wear—Bangles, Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS, of all kinds. A select stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice selection of WATCHES and fine JEWELRY. But the best of all an abundance of

GROCERIES, Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, and every thing that can be called for in that line; all offered at prices as low as can be bought elsewhere. You will find it your interest to give us a call. STILES & ROWLAND. April 17, 1855.

Daguerrotyping. J. N. PRIVETT very respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he is now prepared to accommodate all who wish LIKENESSES taken in the latest and most improved style. Rooms two doors north of Messrs. Woodward and White's store. April 24, 1855.

Wool Carding.

The subscriber is now ready to accommodate his old patrons, and begs leave to inform them that he has got new cards, and feels that he can satisfy all who will bring their wool in good order. He has also got a machine for picking out the burrs—at his old stand on Canal creek, two miles above Morris Mills. J. W. EZZELL. April 24, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE. NEW GRAND DUCHE OF BADEN LOTTERY LOAN. Capital 14,000,000 Florins.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government, and will be drawn in different prizes, as follows: 14 of 50,000 Fls. | 54 of 40,000 Fls. 12 of 35,000 Fls. 23 of 15,000 Fls. 2 of 12,000 " 55 of 10,000 " 40 of 5,000 " 2 of 4,900 " 58 of 4,000 " 366 of 2,000 " 1944 of 1,000 Fls. &c., &c.

The lowest prize being 42 Fls. 12 Florins are equal to 5 Dollars. The next Drawing takes place at Karlsruhe, under the Direction of the Baden Government, on **The 31st May, 1855.** when every drawn number must obtain one of the above mentioned Prizes, which will be paid in Cash, at the offices of the undersigned. Those fortunate Shareholders not residing on the spot, will have their amount of prizes gained paid to them through an established Bank. The Lists of the result will be sent to each Shareholder, and the successful numbers published in the Newspapers. The Price of one Ticket is Two Dollars.

The following advantages are given by taking a number of Tickets, viz: 11 Tickets cost only \$20 23 " " 40 50 " " 80 100 " " 150

The Price for Tickets can be sent in Bank Notes or Drafts, payable in any of the commercial towns of Germany, Holland, France, England, Scotland, or Ireland. For Tickets and Prospectuses apply to the undersigned Banking-house, which is appointed for the sale of Tickets:—

MORIZ STIEBEL SONS, Bankers, FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE, Germany.

N. B.—Letters to be directed "per Steamer, via Liverpool," to MORIZ STIEBEL SONS, Bankers, in Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. Remittances which arrive after the Day of Drawing, will be returned, or invested in the next Drawing, at the option of the sender.

The Prospectus of this Distribution can be inspected at the Store of Mr. Joseph Kahn, Jacksonville, where also Tickets may be obtained. May 1, 1855.

FEVER & AGUE or CHILLS AND FEVER. CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of preparations of all kinds now scattered throughout the country, every one knows that of them all, not one in ten is worth anything. Knowing this to be the fact, we hesitate somewhat in introducing Champion's Pills to the Public. But that which is deserving patronage should receive it, and we thus introduce to your attention the merits of Champion's Ague Pills, which we do think worthy of public favor. They have now been before the people of the South and West for sixteen years, and we do not know of a single instance where they have failed to effect a standing cure when taken in sufficient quantity and according to the directions.

They also stand unrivalled in other fevers originating in the same causes, and are perfectly safe being entirely vegetable. **Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills** as a Cathartic and general Physic—and without a superior, acting by their different components upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood, and are especially beneficial in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Habitual Constiveness, Sick Headache and Sick Stomach, &c., together with all that class of diseases. Also entirely pure and positively vegetable.

SOLD BY Hendrick & Nesbit, Williams & Smart, Oxford, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria, D. M. Walker, Mt. Joy, Cunningham & Clark, Calumet, and by agents at Gaylesville, Turkey Town, Dublin, &c. **WHOLESALE AGENTS.** F. M. SWYER & Co., Proprietors, Belleville, Ill. Haviland Harrall & Co. and Cohen and Co., Charleston. Haviland, Risley & Co. Augusta, Jno. Wright & Co., N. Orleans, J. B. Wilder & Bros. Louisville Ky. April 17, 1855—6m.

A CURE FOR ALL.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Citizens of the Union.—You have done me the honour as with one voice, from one end of the Union to the other, to stamp the character of my Ointment with your approbation. It is scarcely two years since I made it known among you, and already, it has obtained more celebrity than any other Medicine in so short a period.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY. 38, Corner Ann and Nassau Sts. N. Y. ASTONISHING CURE OF SORE LEGS AFTER NINE YEARS STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. J. Langley, of Huntsville, Yulkin County, North Carolina, U. S., dated November 1st, 1853.

Read His Own Words. To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir—It is not my wish to become notorious, neither is this letter written for the mere sake of writing, but to say that your Ointment cured me of one of the most dreadful cutaneous diseases that flesh is heir to, and which was considered by all who knew me, to be entirely beyond the reach of medicine. For nine years I was afflicted with one of the most painful and troublesome sore legs that ever fell to the lot of man; and after trying every medicine I had ever heard of, I resigned in despair all hope of being cured; but a friend brought me a couple of large pots of your Ointment, which caused the sores on my legs to heal, and I entirely regained my health to my agreeable surprise and delight, and to the astonishment of my friends. (Signed) W. J. LANGLEY. AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A BAD BREAKST, WHICH NEARLY AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. Durant, New Orleans, November 9th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, N. Y. Dear Sir—It is with heartfelt gratitude, I have to inform you that by the use of your Ointment and Pills, the life of my wife has been saved. For seven years she had a bad breast, with ten running wounds (not of a cancerous nature). I was told that nothing could save her; she was then induced to use your Ointment and Pills, when in the short space of 3 months, they effected a perfect cure, to the astonishment of all who knew us. We obtained your medicines from Messrs Wright & Co., of Chartres-street, New Orleans. I send this from "Hotel des Princes," Paris, although, I had written it at New Orleans, before we finally left, at that time, not knowing your address at New York. (Signed) R. DURANT. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad legs, Lungbo, Bad Breasts, Piles, Burns, Rheumatism, Blisters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Scalds, Chapped hands, Sore Nipples, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Sore Throats, Gout, Stiffness of the Neck, Swellings, Ulcers, Wounds.

* Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 80, Maiden Lane New York, 244 Strand, London. Also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and \$1 each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by buying the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. May 30, 1854.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY. KROLLERION! FOR CURLING THE HAIR!

FOR many years it has been the object of deepest study with chemists and others, to produce a fluid that, applied to the hair, would cause it to wave and curl equal in beauty to the natural curl.

THE KROLLERION is the only article ever offered to the world that will effect this most desirable object. But three or four applications are necessary to curl the hair much as it may be desired, and for any length of time. From the many testimonials of those who have used it, the subscriber does not hesitate to warrant the KROLLERION to give satisfaction, and prove as recommended in all cases.

The recipe for making, with full directions for use, will be sent on the receipt of one dollar, post paid. The ingredients will not cost over 12 cents. Direct to H. A. FREEMONT, Warren, Trumbull Co., O. April 24, 1855—3m.

Notice. On the 16th day of February last, Wm. G. Wright, who said he lived at Spring Garden, took a Watch of mine for the purpose of repairing it, promising at the same time to return it in a short time. As I have heard nothing from him since, should this meet his eye, he will please send the Watch forthwith to White Plains, or write to me at that place, where I can get it.

JOHN A. MOORE. May 1, 1855.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. T. KEN ET AL POSTED BY Solomon Poe before Joshua Baker Esq. a certain Estray Sorrel Horse, has a star in his forehead) face, one saddle mark on each side of his back bone, a little white snip on the right side of his nose, had old shoes on; about fifteen hands high, and is about seven years old, appraised to sixty dollars. This April 7th, 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

[No. 520.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held, at the land office at Augusta, in the State of Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the twenty first day of May next, for the disposal of all that portion of the sections and parts of sections of land bearing odd numbers within six miles on each side of the line of the MOBILE AND OHIO RIVER RAILROAD, in the States of ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, subject to the double minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, and excepted from graduation as to price by the act of 4th August, 1854, which were advertised to be offered for sale in Proclamation No. 492, bearing date 28d May, 1853, but subsequently withdrawn until further notice for the proposed railroad from Brandon to Montgomery, by Public Notice No. 494, bearing date 19th August, 1853; and the same not being subject to private entry at the date of said withdrawal, were consequently not restored to market by General Notice No. 522, dated 5th September, 1854, situated in the unmentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian. Township four, of range thirteen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen. Township seven, of range eighteen.

Notice is also hereby given that all the lands situated outside of the six mile limits on each side of the above road withdrawn and not since restored to private entry as above stated, which will be subject to entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or (if for actual settlement and pre-emption) at the prices prescribed by the graduation act of 4th August, 1854, in the following named districts and townships in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, will be subject to entry and location on and after Monday, the nineteenth day of March next, to wit:

In the district of lands subject to sale at AUGUSTA, MISSISSIPPI: North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen. Township seven, of range fifteen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range eighteen.

In the district of lands subject to sale at DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA: North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian.

Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range two. Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range three. Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range four. Townships thirteen and fourteen, of range five.

The townships herein designated in roman letters are wholly within the limits of six and fifteen miles respectively on each side of said road, and those in italics are partly within said limits, as designated on the diagrams which will be furnished to the respective district offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The lands will be sold, subject to the right of way granted by the act of 20th September, 1850, in the States aforesaid for said railroad, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.

The sections will be offered at the public sale in the order in which they are advertised. The sale will be kept open for a sufficient time to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks; and applications to make private entries of the lands offered at public sale under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. By the President: JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Under the act of Congress approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain settlers therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws were extended over the above mentioned alternate odd numbered sections within six miles on each side of the route of the road, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the date of allotment, if proven up and paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, before the day fixed for the public sale; and by the act approved 27th March, 1854, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes," persons who settled and improved the above named sections prior to the date of withdrawal will be entitled to pre-emptions at the ordinary minimum price of the public lands, or at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, if proven up and paid for before the day fixed for the public sale. Therefore, every person entitled to the right of pre-emption in any of the alternate odd numbered sections above mentioned, within six miles of the route of the road, under the act of 3d March, 1853, above referred to, on settlements made prior to the 4th of February, 1853, (the date of allotment), or under the act of 27th March, 1854, on settlements made prior to the date of the original withdrawal of the lands from market, likewise every person entitled to pre-emption under the act of 27th March, 1854, on any of the lands outside of the six-mile limits directed to be restored to entry on the 19th day of March next, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor at the price fixed by law as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the public sale or restoration to market of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office. February 27, 1855.—w 13w.

BENTON STEAM FAIR NOTICE. MILLS. Money Must Come. WE would most respectfully and kindly but candidly say to those indebted to us, that we cannot and will not consent to a much longer delay of payments. We have waited with you for your accommodation when we could afford to do so—we now ask for and insist upon early and liberal payments. This is no idle notice, and those who wantonly disregard it, may find it more troublesome and expensive than they expected.

ISBELL & McMillan. Alexandria, Feb. 27, 1855—3t.

EUGENE LEHARDY, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER, Surveyor & Architect. OFFICE, 202 N. 2d St. We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal. We solicit patronage of the public generally. J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO. Feb. 20, 1855.—4t.

THE ART UNION SOCIETY.
500,000 GIFTS
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
Certificates for This Year, One Dollar.

The members of the ART UNION SOCIETY, on the occasion of this, the tenth, distribution of the

WORKS OF ART
accumulated by the Society during the past year, would respectfully call the attention of its patrons to the fact that, being about to remove to the buildings in course of erection for the Society in the city of Washington, they will add the Real Estate and other Land Property belonging to the Society to the

ARTS AND SCIENCES
in this country. The certificates of Share will be issued

ONE DOLLAR
accompanying which each purchaser will receive free of charge, by return mail, a beautiful Line and Shippable Engraving, entitled

WASHINGTON ON DORCHESTER HEIGHTS.
Representing an Eventful Period in the History of Our Country.

It will be seen, by referring to the list, that there are many valuable pieces of property, many costly paintings, superb statuary, beautiful engravings, costly jewelry, magnificent shawls, and other beautiful gifts, such as clocks, watches, illuminated works, etc., to the number of Five Hundred Thousand, worth Thirty Thousand Dollars.

As the Society expects to remove to the New Hall in Washington by the middle of June, the distribution will take place on the

FIRST OF JULY, 1855.

The same rules and regulations that have heretofore guided the Society's distributions will be adhered to in this, and no account will be here be any postponement from the day named. All letters and communications, "post paid" for certificate, or on business, are to be addressed to the

SOUTHERN OFFICE IN WASHINGTON,
Directed to the Secretary, who will answer by return mail. Single subscribers remitting Two Dollars will receive one year's subscription to any of the MAGAZINES they may name in their letter, to be forwarded free of charge for the time of subscription, one year.

The following list constitutes a part of the

GIFTS FOR 1855:

The splendid House and Lot of the Art Union Society, situated in Broadway, \$60,000.

The superb Dwellings, the residence of the late Admiral, situated in 24th St., 10,000.

The beautiful summer residence, Gothic cottage and grounds at Hawk's Nest on the Hudson River, 20,000.

5 small Dwellings, situated on the lot belonging to the late Admiral, 10,000.

10 magnificent corner's hair shawls. These shawls are the most beautiful work of art ever beheld, 10,000.

4 sets of Diamond Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all antique patterns, in a beautiful pearl jewel box, 10,000.

12 sets of Pearl Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all different styles, and of Persian manufacture, 5,000.

12 Gold Watches for Ladies, very beautiful and curious works of art; one the size of a half dime, 700.

10 Watches for Gentlemen, all very heavy of different styles and patterns, 1,300.

50 Boudoir, Toilet and Dressing cases for Ladies, some finished in pearl patterns Louis XIV., 2,500.

1 large clock a very beautiful work of art, made by Limoges, France, finished in a style of beauty and art unsurpassed, 1,000.

1,000 Gold Thimbles, all different patterns, very heavy, 2,000.

200 copies of the lives of great saviors, superbly bound, with engraving of each artist, 2,000.

50,000 Illuminated albums, different styles and patterns, 50,000.

200 copies of Griswold's Republican course, splendidly bound, with title page, 4,000.

100 copies of Bayard's Illustrations of Shakespeare. To the admirers of the Great poet, this work will be an acquisition, 10,000.

PAINTINGS.

Various sending forth Capital and Hymns—Titian, 2,000.

There are others by the same artists, all original, besides some splendid Pictures by Albano, Sully, Reynolds, Nagle, Douglas, Cole, Chipp, Mann, Divis, Verel, Stuart, Herbert, Tass, Benington, Reed, Bartlett, Schall, Huntington, Johnson, Schmidt, Liebermann, Schiele, Le Sueur, Lewis, Ellis, Hamilton, and others, all described in the catalogue, which will be forwarded on application by letter, postpaid, to the Secretary, Bazaar Bazaar, March 1, 1855.

Tobias and the Angel—Salvator Rosa 1,000.

Night View, Claudio 1,000.

Madonna, Corregio 1,000.

A Head, Titian 500.

A Head, Van Dyck 500.

A Piece, Guccio 500.

Landscape, Poussin 500.

Wattle piece, Wouwerman 500.

Landscapes, Claude 500.

Also will answer by return mail.

TERMS FOR CLUBS:

Clubs of 10 1 Extra Certificate.

Clubs of 20 2 " "

Clubs of 50 5 " "

The money in all cases to accompany application for Certificate.

LADIES FORMING CLUBS

Will be entitled to the same terms as above, with the extra inducement of the Present of a Magazine of the ART UNION SOCIETY, with Rich Colored India Rubber, and the India Rubber and everything of the most splendid Description to the Ladies Club who will send the large remittance for the same.

POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as agents, and the Postmaster remitting the largest amount for shares will receive a Hand-some Gold Watch and Chain, valued at Two Hundred Dollars. The money must accompany the application (by letter, postpaid) in all cases, and the Certificate, with the Engraving, will be forwarded free of charge by return mail.

Correspondents are requested to write their address, with the County, Town, Post Office and State, plainly, in order to avoid mistakes. All letters answered by return mail.

Catalogues of all the Gifts, with value and explanation, can be obtained on application to the Secretary, to whom all letters for Certificates, &c., must be addressed.

ALFRED JOURDAIN, Secretary.
A. U. S. ROOMS, Washington, D. C.

FRANCIS LEE, Directors.
FERNANDO LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
January 27, 1855. 6m.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed on fine paper, agreeably to the forms of the New Code, for Judges, Justices of the Peace, Clerks, Sheriffs, & Constables, also Land and Trust Deeds, for sale at the Republican Office.

Those who apply soon, will be furnished at very low rates.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

JACOB'S CORDIAL

FOR ALL
BOWEL DISEASES

(CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM)

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums.

1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhoea.

2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery.

3d. It cures Cholera or Malignant Diarrhoea.

4th. It relieves the severest Colic.

5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.

6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient, and in my treatment, a valuable remedy."

"It gives me pleasure in recommending Jacob's Cordial as a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz. a SOUTHERN REMEDY."

"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to any afflicted with bow disease, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—decidedly superior to any thing else I have tried by me."

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and with all I hear about it as a remedy for those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation in cholera and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded."

"This efficient remedy is traveling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte's march into Russia, and gaining commendation wherever tried."

For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State.

WM. W. BLISS & CO.,
Proprietors, Savannah, Ga.

J. B. Hays & Co. White Plains, Cave & Gennels, Bowling Springs; Williams & Smart, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; A. W. Kirby, J. F. Orley, J. P. Phillips, Dean & Edwards, Asheville; W. C. Deane, Greensport, Wm. Thuston, Mount Niles; C. J. Pearson, Springfield; D. L. L. Dutt, Centre; W. E. Enay & Co. Gadsden; J. S. Camp & Co. Turkey Town; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; Lane & Harris, Cedar Bluff; Porter & Bate, Gainesville; J. R. and J. M. Hise, Lebanon; J. S. and S. J. Howard, Van Buren; Brown and Phillips, Rawlinsville; GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Haral & Risley, N. Y.; J. Wright & Co. N. Orleans

For Sale by

J. B. Hays & Co. White Plains, Cave & Gennels, Bowling Springs; Williams & Smart, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; A. W. Kirby, J. F. Orley, J. P. Phillips, Dean & Edwards, Asheville; W. C. Deane, Greensport, Wm. Thuston, Mount Niles; C. J. Pearson, Springfield; D. L. L. Dutt, Centre; W. E. Enay & Co. Gadsden; J. S. Camp & Co. Turkey Town; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; Lane & Harris, Cedar Bluff; Porter & Bate, Gainesville; J. R. and J. M. Hise, Lebanon; J. S. and S. J. Howard, Van Buren; Brown and Phillips, Rawlinsville; GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Haral & Risley, N. Y.; J. Wright & Co. N. Orleans

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COLLEGIATE

Cherokee Institute.

The second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854.

A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils will be ready; and also ample rooms for class and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (Rome) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils annexed to his name, has undertaken to found here upon his own resources and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of his determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage.

To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in the various parts of the State, and in the most remote and responsible field of labor, not to be overwhelmed by the length of the standard.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so-called female Colleges of the day.

S. FOUCHÉ, Principal, and Instructor in

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 19.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MAY 15, 1855.

Whole No. 962

NOTED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

M. P. Stovall,
Warehouse and Commission Merchant,
Augusta, Georgia.

CONTINUES THE BUSINESS
in all its branches, in the
Fire-Proof Ware-House.
on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Having ample facilities for business, and a disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his strict personal attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,
BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.
October 17, 1854.

Fare Reduced!
Cabin Passage from Charleston to New York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK and CHARLESTON
SEMI-WEEKLY.

MARION, M. BERRY,
500 Tons, Commander.

JAMES ADGER, S. C. TERSEN,
200 Tons, Commander.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN,
300 Tons, Commander.

Leave Adger's Wharves every
Wednesday and Saturday,
afternoon, after the arrival of the
Carrs from the South & West.

These Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line and for safety, comfort, and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.

Tables supplied with every luxury. Attentive and courteous commanders will ensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00.
Steorage, \$3 00
November 7, 1854.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Sewing Goods.

G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
Augusta, Ga.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Among which may be found latest styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass's HATS, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass's soft fancy Hats various colors. Camperdown, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers.

Silk, Gingham and Cotton **UMBRELLAS**, Flowers, Tablis and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

THE ROME COURIER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. E. COBURN, Editor & Proprietor.

To those desirous of a first class family newspaper, the undersigned flatters himself that he can recommend the "Courier." It contains fourteen columns of well selected reading matter in small print. Much care is taken to select such articles as will suit a diversity of tastes.

The paper contains a "Prices Current," corrected weekly, and also a Statement of the Rome, Augusta, Savannah, and Atlanta Cotton Market. Clubs of five Cash Subscribers will be furnished the Courier at \$1.50 each, or any one who will send me \$8.00 shall receive five copies for one year.

D. 10—Jm. A. E. COBURN.

J. F. M. CALDWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.

WILL practice in the Circuit Court of Cherokee, Marshal, Jackson, DeKalb and Benton Counties, and in the Chancery Court of the Northern Chancery Division of Alabama. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.

April 17, 1855—1y.

A Chance to Make Money!
PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE
EMPLOYMENT!!

The Subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from \$5 to \$10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day—indeed some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing (postage paid)

WM. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228, Phila., Pa., Post Office.
April 3, 1855.

NEW GOODS.
We are receiving our supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

and are now ready to supply all who will favor us with their patronage. Our Stock is comprehensive, embracing as it does, all the **VARIETY OF ARTICLES** demanded in this market. Please call.

We are desirous of having all old accounts closed.

WOODWARD & WHITE,
Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855—6t.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
NEW GRAND DEBTY OF BADEN LOTTERY LOAN.

Capital 14,000,000 Florins.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government, and will be drawn in different prizes, as follows:

14 of 50,000 Fls. 54 of 40,000 Fls.
12 of 35,000 Fls. 23 of 15,000 Fls.
2 of 12,000 " 55 of 10,000 " 40 of 5,000 " 2 of 4,000 " 58 of 4,000 " 396 of 2,000 " 1944 of 1,000 Fls.

The lowest prize being 42 Fls. 12 Florins are equal to 3 Dollars. The next Drawing takes place at Karlsruhe, under the Direction of the Baden Government, on

The 31st May, 1855.

When every drawn number must obtain one of the above-mentioned Prizes, which will be paid in Cash, at the offices of the under-signed.

These fortunate Shareholders not residing on the spot, will have their amt of prizes gained paid to them through an established Bank. The Lists of the result will be sent to each Shareholder, and the successful numbers published in the Newspapers.

The Price of one Ticket is Two Dollars.

The following advantages are given by taking a number of Tickets, viz:

11 Tickets cost only \$20
23 " " 40
50 " " 80
100 " " 150

The Price for Tickets can be sent in Bank Notes or Drafts, payable in any of the commercial towns of Germany, Holland, France, England, Scotland, or Ireland.

For Tickets and Prospectuses apply to the undersigned Banking-house, which is appointed for the sale of Tickets:

MORITZ STIEBEL SONS,
Bankers,
FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAINE, Germany.

N. B.—Letters to be directed "per Steamer, via Liverpool," to MORITZ STIEBEL SONS, Bankers, in Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

Remittances which arrive after the Day of Drawing, will be returned, or invested in the next Drawing, at the option of the sender.

The Prospectus of this Distribution can be inspected at the Store of Mr. Joseph Kahn, Jacksonville, where also Tickets may be obtained.

May 1, 1855.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted before Benjamin F. Parker, Esq. by W. W. Grubbs, a certain male, Iron-grey, about 4 years old, 14 hands high; no marks or brands perceptible—appraised to forty-five dollars, by Ezekiel Harris and J. P. Parker, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1855.

A. WOODS,
May 2, 1855 Judge of Probate.

POETRY.

From the Southern Statesman.
ANOTHER YEAR.

Another year has passed away
With all its round of chance & change;
For twelve long months a weary way,
My heavy steps in silence range.

I scarce can note a single day,
That seemed to bear along its course,
One gleam of bright affection's ray,
Or hope, or bliss from any source.

My brightest hopes were soon forgot,
My airy castles full of earth;
Nought could change my weary lot,
Nought give my wayward fancies birth.

The busy world had not a charm,
To draw my spirit from its shade;
It was not that I thought it harm,
To join the gay parade.

But that I felt no pleasure there,
Where others seemed so light and gay.
Where every feature seemed to wear
The pleasures of a holy-day.

I'd rather seek some quiet nook,
Where Nature was the only guest;
And o'er the pages of my book,
Lull my weary soul to rest.

I'd rather know that none was near,
To listen while I poured my soul
Alone on Nature's listening ear,
While echo would the notes prolong.

It may be strange that one so young,
Should seek such sombre shades;
It may be wrong that youth be flung
Away without one effort made
To rescue from oblivion's shade,
A name our fathers gave.

I said with heavy steps a weary way,
Where Nature was the only guest;
And yet I doubt if one would say,
A calmer way had e'er been seen.

I said I scarce could note a day,
Marked by bright affection's smile;
And yet I doubt if one would say,
Their life had been more blest'd the while.

If I have erred in calling earth,
A weary place for such as me,
If I have failed to know the worth
Of life and gay society;

I hope I may be taught to see,
The folly of my darkling way;
I hope the world is dearer,
Will add my erring steps to stray.

But if conclusion be the guide,
To mark our way to God and truth;
O, let me in its bosom hide,
My weary head in thought in youth.

THE OLD CHURCH YARD.

Oh! come, come with me, to the old church yard,
I will know the path through the soft green sward;
Friends slumber there we were wont to regard—
We'll trace out their names in the old church yard.

Oh! mourn not for them, their grief is o'er;
Oh! weep not for them; they weep no more;
For deep is their sleep, though cold and hard
Their pillow may be in the old church yard.

I know 'tis in vain, when friends depart,
To breathe kind words to a broken heart.
I know that the joy of life seems marred—
When we follow them home to the old church yard.

But were I at rest beneath yon tree,
Why should I then weep, dear love, for me?
I'm wayward and sad; ah! why, then, retard
The rest that I seek in the old church yard?

CALIFORNIA GAMBLING SCENES.

A writer whose fortunes led him to San Francisco, in 1852, presents a fearful picture of the scenes enacted at that period in the gambling-hells of the golden capital. He says that the most corrupt of the gamblers, and the only ones, in fact, who could compete with the Spaniards, generally so crafty and cold-blooded in hazard playing, were the American "boys," that from the splendidly decorated saloon at San Francisco, with its picturesque *bipartite* and hundreds of tables groaning beneath the burden of gold, to the scanty ten in the most splendid and largest of the "hells," thrown over a rickety box, served as a cloth by night, and as a bed and blanket on approach of dawn, they were everywhere to be found ready at any moment to plunder the poor miner of his hard-earned savings; and the Spanish clock served to cover the money they won, as well as the six-barreled revolver and sharp bowie-knife, as weapons of attack or defence, according as the moment or the prospect of gain might demand.

After a graphic description of one of the most splendid and largest of the "hells," over whose entrance gleamed in golden letter the name of "El Dorado," the writer says:

The visitors are suddenly crowding around a table, where high play is apparently going on. Let us go, too, and see it. A young fellow is standing at

the table, between the keeper of the table and his confederate, the first of whom is slowly shuffling a pack of cards, for the sake of employment, till the play commences, while the other watches, with his little piercing, grey eyes, the cards as they are turned up. The game itself is strange to us, although the Spaniards on the other side of the table, who follow its vicissitudes and the hands of the dealer with a scarcely perceptible smile, and without staking, for the present, seem to understand it better than we do. It is *monte*, a Spanish game, and played with Spanish cards, and the strange figures on them, the crossed swords and golden balls, the horsemen instead of queens, etc., attract the stranger's eye above all, and impart a much higher and mysterious charm to the bags of silver and gold boldly stacked upon them.

The young fellow, in whom we feel an interest from the outset, cannot be more than sixteen years of age. He is tall and thin, and his features would have something effeminate about them, were it not for the gleaming eye and the firmly compressed lips. His right hand is supported on the green cloth of the table, upon the centre of which, piles of dollars for a barrier around a heap of gold, as well as sacks of gold dust, and three or four large nuggets and ingots, more for ornament than use. His left hand is in his pocket, and from beneath his hat two or three locks of auburn hair peep out. His stake, amounting perhaps to twenty, or five-and-twenty "engels," is on the horseman, and his gleaming eyes are fixed nervously on the hands of the dealer.

The latter, an American, sits coldly and calmly behind the table, with the card in his hand ready to turn up, and casting, at intervals, a rapid glance at the stakes to see that all is in order. The ace and queen are the uppermost cards; the young man has won and a triumphant smile plays on his lips.

"I'll say you back now for the other night, Robertson," he laughed, hoarsely, between his scarce opened lips.

"I hope so," replied the banker calmly, with an equivocal smile. "You're in luck, Lovell, and ought to take advantage of it."

"I leave it on the queen, and put this bet on the three." Here and there a few stakes are altered or withdrawn, and the cards are turned up again. Both lose!

The young man groans a fearful, but hardly audible groan; but his hand brings, almost involuntarily, fresh booty to light in the shape of bag of gold dust, which the banker does not even glance at.

The bag might contain about two pounds and the Spanish, standing on posture, throws a couple of ounces on another card.

"We do not trust the gentleman's luck, son," the banker said, smiling, as he held the cards firmly in his left hand, but kept his eye firmly fixed inquiringly on that of the Californian.

"Queen suit?" he muttered with indifference, but his card was gained.

The young gambler uttered another fearful oath, and his hand sought frantically in his pockets for more money, but in vain. "Not there—not there—none!" he stammered, to himself, and his eye measures dispassionately and anxiously those standing around him. He meets only indifferent or sarcastic glances.

"Come, stranger, if you don't play any longer, make room for some one else!" said a bearded man, dressed in a dirty blue and torn blouse, "it seems to me you've done."

"I'll stop here as long as I like!"

"Come, sir, if you don't play, make room for another party," said the second banker, who sat close to him, "your table is, besides, quite crowded."

"I have been robbed!" the young man shouted, casting a furious glance on the blouse, "shamefully robbed!"

"Well, don't look at me, young fellow, in that way," said the man in the blouse, quietly.

"I'll look at whom I please and any one who can't stand it may turn away."

"Room, there!" the man shouted turning his head to those behind, and seizing the young gambler with a giant's grasp, he lifted him up and hurled him back.

"Take care—take care!" shouted several voices at the same moment; and two or three hands threw up the arms of the man, who armed with a revolver, and careless of the consequences, was aiming pointblank at his assailant's head. Though so quickly seized, the young scoundrel managed to fire twice before they could tear the pistol from him, and one bullet broke the globe of the lamp, while the other went into the ceiling and brought down a shower of plaster. It was not the only mark of the same sort up there.

"Thank ye," the miner in the blue shirt quietly said to the surroundings, and without caring further for the infuriated lad, who was booming at the mouth, and struggling with those who held him, he took a packet of gold out of his waistcoat pocket and put it on the nearest table. The young gambler had, in the meanwhile, been dragged to the door by several powerful Irish volunteers, where he was received by two policemen summoned from the adjacent station, and borne off to duance vile. All the curiosity mongers in the room and their name was legion, had thronged up to the spot where the shot was fired, to see as much as possible of the anticipated row.

Even the counter was deserted for a second or two, but no longer. At this moment, too, shouts, laughter, and noise were heard from the other side of the room. What had occurred there?

"Bravo! that was capital! hurrah!" the mob shouted, and the shrill voice of a man, who was energetically protesting against something or other, was continually drowned in noisy bursts of applause. A peculiar circumstance had taken place here, in which the mob speedily performed the functions of judge and jury, and gave its verdict.

A man in a black dress coat and dark trousers, very clean and respectable, had come for seven evenings in succession to the same table, had watched the game awhile, until at last he produced a small canvas bag from his breast pocket, and laid it on a card. The card won on the first evening, and he emptied the bag on the table to count the money. It contained twenty-eight Spanish dollars, which the banker quietly paid him, and the "gentleman" quitted the table with his earnings, without deigning to tempt Duane Fortune again. On the second evening he returned, staked, and the card lost. With the greatest coolness he opened the bag, seized the corners, and shook out the money; it contained precisely the same sum as on the previous evening. On the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth evenings, the same story. The bankers began to know the man, and amused themselves about his strange behavior. As usual, he lost, took up the bag and walked away.

The seventh evening arrived. It was just a minute after eight, and the one banker said, laughing, to the other:—"We have treated him too leniently, and frightened him away." His comrade laughed; but the man in the black coat, who had just arrived, without altering a feature, or paying any attention to the whispering and laughing, took his usual place, quietly watched the progress of the game till a quarter past eight, and then laid the well known bag upon a denuce that had just been turned up.

A couple of cards had been turned up without the two making its appearance. At last the three fell to the left, and to the right—a scarcely perceptible smile played on the banker's lips—the two. The stranger turned deadly pale, but without uttering a syllable about the change in his luck, he stretched out his hand to the sack, and was on the point of opening it, in order to count the dollars, when the banker said, laughing,—"Let it be! I know how many are in it—twenty-and-twenty. Am I not right?"

"Not exactly," said the man, calmly, and shook the silver out on the table. He then shook the bag still more, and a roll of bank notes, slightly wrinkled together, fell out.

"What's that?" the banker cried in alarm, and the audience pressed curiously round.

"My stake!" the man said, with apparent indifference, as he unfurled the thread that bound the notes.

"Stop that will not do!" the banker cried, as he threw down his cards—"that's false play. You only paid twenty-eight dollars on the previous evening."

"False play?" the man shouted, and his eyebrows were menacingly contracted. "Pence it, you scoundrel! Did I not lay the bag just as it is on the card, and never you ever refused to try it unopened?"

"Not that all correct—quite right," said those around, who are always glad to oppose the banker, because they are firmly convinced that he does not play fairly, although they continually throw away their money. "He staked and won, and must be paid," others shouted.

"Count your money; how much is it?" said the banker, who had hurriedly exchanged a few words with his confederates, seated opposite "how much is it?"

"In the first place, twenty-eight dollars in silver," he said, calmly while the bystanders laughed heartily, "then here in bank notes, two, three, four, yes, eight hundred dollars and then—"

"What more?"

"A small bill on Dolsmith & Brothers, as good as silver, accepted and for the money need only be fetched—four—three thousand!" the banker yelled, starting from his chair. "Why, that would make nearly four thousand dollars altogether! Are you mad. Do you expect me to pay all that?"

"Don't!" the stranger asked in surprise. "Would you not have taken it if I had lost?"

"Of course he would—of course. Do you ask whether they would take it?"

"Everything they can get, and a little more, too," shouted the voices round the table. "He must pay!"

"Gentlemen!" the bankers protested, in the poor prospect of turning their hearts. "Gentlemen, this person staked every evening throughout the entire week—"

"And lost every time," another interrupted him. "I have been present several times, and have heard so from others, and he never made the slightest objection."

"But that was only eight-and-twenty dollars."

"And if it had been so many thousands, all the green."

"But do let me finish," the banker shrieked, with aspen lips and furious glances; "he only shook out twenty-eight dollars on the table and kept the paper bag!"

"Prove that I ever had a cent more than twenty-eight dollars in the bag," the stranger exclaimed contemptuously; "you won't get off by such excuses."

"Why did you not keep the bag as well, *compañero*?" laughed a Spaniard, who stood near. "We always stick to everything that is staked!"

"If he had lost again, no more than the confounded dollars would have come out of the bag," the banker growled.

"Possible; but it can't be proved," the surrounding players laughed. "You must pay up."

"Hanged if I do," the banker shouted, and struck the table with his fist. "This is a new sort of robbery you are trying upon me; but you have come to the wrong customer—I won't pay!"

"I've lost two hundred dollars to you in the last half hour," a tall, gigantic Kentuckian shouted, as he elbowed his way to the table, "and was forced to pay up to the cent. If you refuse to pay up that fellow, you must fork over my money again."

"And mine, too!" a multitude of voices ejaculated. "I've lost, too—ten dollars—fifty—five-and-twenty—a pound of gold—out with the money if he won't pay."

Another banker from an adjoining table had in the meanwhile come up, and had whispered a few words to his comrade during the height of the tumult. The loser for a time refused, but at last yielded to his persuasions, and took up the money to count it, while both carefully examined the notes and bill. "There could be no objection raised upon either, and with a heavy sigh the banker paid the money, which took all on his table, as well as several pockets of gold dust, which the stranger carefully cut open, examined, and then weighed at the bar. All was in order, and concealing the money in various pockets, he thrust what remained in the mysterious bag, and then quitted the room, after bowing his thanks to the surroundings, which were returned by a thundering hurrah, and shouts of applause.

MY FIRST HOME AND MY LAST.
BY AN INVALID.

Out of my first home, warm and bright,
I passed to the cold world's lowering night;
From love more real than light or fire,
To doubts and jealous fears and strife;
I left it ended that will began—
Into the shadow, out of the sun.

Out of my last home, dark and cold,
I shall pass to the city whose streets are gold;
From the silence that falls upon sin and pain,
To the deathless joy of the angels' strain;
Well shall be ended that ill begun—
Out of the shadow, into the sun.

The London Examiner has an article on Cuba and the recent speech in the Spanish Cortes on slavery. It deprecates the intention of Spain to protect slavery in Cuba, and says that by offering to the slave hopes of future emancipation, the Spanish Government would raise up a power able to defy both Cuban planters and American sympathisers. The Examiner fears that should a band of American filibusters land in Cuba, Gen. Concha will show them the scant mercy which was shown to Lopez, and then says:

"The American government will then be provided with a grievance; and if General Pierce should deem the governments and fleets of France and England too deeply engaged in the Black and Baltic Seas to think of succoring Cuba, it is quite within reach of possibility that the report of the Ostend Conference may be acted on, and the step of making common cause with the discomfited corsairs, by sending a force for retreating upon Gen. Concha, and perhaps for reducing the Island, may become sufficient popular to force itself upon Mr. Pierce's not very reluctant cabinet."

"The contingency of the Western allies looking quietly on must not, however, be too hastily assumed. France and England have, on a previous occasion, spoken frankly at Washington, as to what would be their duty were Cuba wantonly invaded; and, at that time the Emperor Napoleon observed that the alliance between France and England extended westward as well as eastward. And though it would be unfortunate, indeed, in the belief that we have a duty to prevent aggression and protect weak States from spoliation, we should be called upon to perform such duty in both hemispheres at once, let not the American government too hastily infer that its act of aggression would be safe. Meanwhile, the Spanish Cortes, instead of confining their cares to the conciliation of the planters who have conspired against them, might do better, we think, so to deal out justice to all subjects of the Spanish crown in Cuba, that it should no longer have to depend for allegiance and defence upon merely one class, and that the least, numerous and most selfish."

It was once said of a beautiful woman, that from her childhood she had ever spoken smilingly; as if the heart poured joy from her lips, and they turned it into beauty.

Death of Judge Colquitt.

Our telegraphic column contains the brief announcement of the decease of the Hon. Walter T. Colquitt, a distinguished and honored son of our sister State of Georgia, who expired yesterday morning at Macon.

Judge Colquitt has been prominent in station, and has served his State in nearly every exalted trust and office, in a manner that conciliated admiration for his talent and versatile resources, even from those who differed with him on important issues. His decease will suggest anew reflections that have been forced on many minds by recent instances of the removal by death of distinguished and worthy citizens, at a time when it would seem to short sighted man that our best and dearest interests required all the lessons and admonitions of experience and service in public affairs.

We might attempt additional particulars, but with our present resources of information we could render but a feeble and inadequate tribute and anticipate able hands in the offerings which will be tendered. Let us, therefore, for the present, leave that sad announcement to incutellate impressively and eloquently the moral which man is ever too prone to forget, notwithstanding the solemnity and frequency of its enunciation in the order of observation and the arrangement of the Allwise Arbitrator.

Chas. Courier.

We have already mentioned the burning of the steamer William Knox, says the Charleston Courier, on the Ohio River. For the following incidents, we are indebted to the Evansville Journal, of the 24th ult.:

At the burning of the William Knox, a woman jumped overboard with a babe. She came to the surface, and taking the baby's hand in her mouth, thus held it out of the water, while she attempted to paddle to shore. A man plunged in after her, and by strong efforts succeeded in getting the mother to where water was shallow enough to allow them to touch the bottom.

"Do not bite its hand, now—you are safe," said the man to her, while they were waiting ashore. She took the child's hand from between her teeth, and simply said:—"You do not know a mother, sir!"

Scarcely a print of the gentle mother's hold on the poor infant's hand was perceptible.

A man with a large family, finally got all to shore, mother and children, as he thought. Turning his attention to saving some of their plunder, he espied a child just sinking. He plunged in after the drowning child, dove after it, and struggled with it to the shore. Then gazing upon its face for the first time, he saw—one of his children! She was a very pretty and interesting little girl.

SINGULAR DEATH.—Mr. Wm. H. Whitaker of Cincinnati, while at breakfast on the 13th inst., eating a piece of bread, swallowed a hard substance, which lodged near the stomach. Soon after it created so much pain that he took an emetic and on the next day threw the substance up. It proved to be a piece of shingle nail, about half an inch long, which had been broken, and was sharp and ragged at both ends. It appears to have been part of a nail used in securing the hoops of a flour barrel, which had got into the flour, and thence into the bread. After the nail came up Mr. W. was easy for two or three days, when inflammation set in, causing his death on Thursday last.

Canada Providing for War with the United States.—The militia act just passed by the Legislature of Canada closed

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce **MAT. MATTHEW ALLEN**, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **ASA SKELTON**, Esq., as a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **GEORGE H. BORDEN**, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

We are authorized to announce **BENJAMIN A. BROOKS**, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **THOS. H. LEWIS**, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **HEZEKIAH CROSS**, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **WILLIAM J. BORDEN**, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County, in the next Legislature.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

We are authorized to announce **JOHN LINDSEY**, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We have been requested by the friends of **JOHN SMITH**, Esq., to announce him as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **CALDWELL SHELLEY**, as a candidate for Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **ROBERT W. DRAPER**, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **JOSEPH C. BARRD**, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce **JESSIE U. BRYAN**, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **JOSEPH T. HENNING**, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce **WM. P. AMORINE**, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **JAMES MEHARG**, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Benton County.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce **JOHN LANDERS**, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

DRY WEATHER.—Although there has been great complaint of dry weather and want of water in this section of country, yet when compared with a large portion of Texas, it would appear that we have little cause. We learn from Mr. James F. Stokes, who has just returned from a trip through Texas, that the scarcity of water is really distressing. He says he had been charged five cents for a glass of water, and that at Indianola, it was worth 20 cents per gallon. Mr. Joel Adler formerly of this place, has written a letter to a friend here, in which he says water had to be purchased in Galveston.

We received a short time since from Mr. Robert C. Clark, Warehouse and Commission Merchant of Wetumpka, a barrel of Molasses of such superior quality as to deserve especial notice; and we take this special notice of it, because many of us living in this remote section from market, are frequently disappointed both in the quantity and price of groceries, the selection of which we cannot personally superintend. Mr. Clark has had a number of years experience in the Grocery business, and is consequently a good judge of the various articles in that line. We most cheerfully recommend him to Planters and others in this section, who may wish to consign cotton or other produce, or to order Groceries of any and every description.

NEW LAW FIRM.—We invite particular attention to the card of Messrs. Foster & Caldwell. Mr. Foster has been long known in this and adjoining counties, as an able, faithful and successful Lawyer; and Mr. Caldwell, the younger in the practice, has many friends and acquaintances, who have unbounded confidence in his integrity, talent and industry as an Attorney.

PHILIP S. WHITE.

This celebrated and eloquent Temperance Orator delivered three addresses in the Baptist church in this place last week. The first on Monday evening, the second on Monday night, and the third on Tuesday night. On the two last occasions the house was crowded by an audience who were thoroughly convinced by his forcible arguments, touched by his eloquent and deeply pathetic appeals, and greatly amused by the laughable incidents and anecdotes, interspersed through his addresses. He confined himself strictly to the temperance question, devoting a portion of his last address to arguments in favor of what is called the "Alabama law," that is to take the power of granting license to retail ardent spirits out of the hands of six men in each beat, and give it to the majority. He bestowed some healthy blows on the anti-democratic character of the present license law, and showed that under it, six men might rule six thousand. On the first night he took the vote of the audience, which resulted in an almost unanimous vote in favor of the "Alabama law." We sincerely hope that his addresses here have done good, and had some effect to stay the tide of intemperance, which has for some time been fearfully on the increase.

J. S. LASSITER.

There will be an examination of the students of the Tallahassee school on Friday the 25th of May. The friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.

The War.—We publish to day the telegraphic items, and a portion of the details of the latest foreign news by the Atlantic, which will be found exceedingly important and interesting. The peace conference at Vienna has adjourned, without agreeing to terms, and all hope of peace is abandoned.—Austria and Prussia it is said will side with Russia—the war has been renewed with energy, and several sorties and bloody engagements have already taken place. The Emperor Napoleon it is said will shortly take command of the allied armies in the Crimea. Contrary however to the general expectation, cotton as well as grain has risen, since the suspense has ended and the definite announcement has been made that the war must go on. Some very good judges of the laws of trade and commerce have always predicted, that such would be the case, from the fact that the factories must go on, whether in war or peace, that the world must be clothed, in and out of the armies, and that the capital invested in manufactures, was little if any affected by that abstracted for the war.

We copy the following condensed view of the present condition and future prospects and probable effects of the war from the Savannah Georgian:

[From Savannah Georgian, May 6th.]

What is to be done?

The foreign news which we publish this morning is calculated to destroy the last vestiges of hope in peace, which the few sanguine may hitherto have indulged. The Vienna conference has broken in confusion and disorder, the miserable patch work of the treaty of 1815, for the three months held up before the world as possible basis of agreement, is torn to shreds, hollow diplomacy gives place to sincere arms, and fiercer hostility plied against each other. The result, indeed, none other than we have expected. With elements of discord and discontent so numerous and wide spread, it is folly in the present state of things to attempt to preserve the old *status quo*. The time has come when it must be decided whether Kings or the people shall rule, old boundaries must give place to new, treaties must be revised, Europe in fact must be remodeled.

What now is to be the policy of the contending parties and the course of events, none can tell. So far as we can see, a permanent peace is impossible. It is certain that the *status quo* is not yet and that the further stretched human wisdom cannot discern it. The two hundred thousand men and five hundred cannon before Sebastopol have but begun the war, not ended it. Doubtless the number, and the Allies, for aught we know, might find their equal to contend with. And yet there is no rest, destruction and dishonor await them at home. What then is now to be done? What new element can now be introduced? What power shall guide the storm?

Having sounded the depths of all other resources, it is probable that the Allies will now appeal to the people, to whom, as to a never failing source of strength, had they been wise, they would have appealed at first, and to the down-trodden nationalities. It may be too late, and may ultimately prove ineffectual. It will be difficult for those who have fought for a position to win at the conference of the oppressed; nevertheless, there are unmistakable signs that the experiment is to be tried. Austria having falsely played, now sides with Russia; the national standard is to be raised in Hungary and Lombardy, Prussia, faithful to her natural sympathies; Poland will be declared independent and free. The minor German powers, too, will have extended to them the patronage of those, who, in a struggle of life and death, now humbly seek their aid. How far this humble help will succeed, remains to be seen. In their despair the Allied nations may raise a power which they cannot control. The Revolution is a dangerous war-horse to ride.

Anything, however, may be better than the fate which now stares them in the face. Exhausted treasuries, decimated legions, a foreign war, muttering discontent at home and dishonor abroad, must produce a bitter fruit. Already England treads on coals scarce concealed, a revolution may break out any moment in France; there is a point beyond which a proud people will not endure. To mount the revolution in Europe may save one at home. At all events, something must be done, and that quickly. Peace, to obtain which they have humiliated themselves sufficiently, is hopeless—destruction awaits two armies in a foreign land, and the down-trodden nationalities are now their only resource. It is possible that in the inscrutable ways of Providence, justice and right will now be done, and the people regain their long-lost rights.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived at New York with Liverpool dates to the 24th April.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, April 24.—Cotton.—The market is steady and unchanged, but buyers demand a reduction. Sales for the nine days, 70,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for speculators and 60,000 to exporters.

Political Intelligence.

The Conference at Vienna is broken off after the 13th session. Russia rejected the allies demand. The bombardment of Sebastopol was continued from the 9th to the 14th April with 500 guns without any result. An assault is believed not to be practicable, but an attempt to storm will probably be made.

Napoleon and Eugenia spent a week in England.

It is reported, but doubtful, that England has consented that Napoleon should take the command of the allied army in the Crimea.

There are strong indications that Austria will refuse to act against Russia.

Lord Russell and M. DeHays have left Vienna.

The British loan of 16 millions pounds sterling, was taken by the Rothschilds, in one hundred pound Consols, at fourteen and sixpence, in the shape of an annuity, terminable in 30 years. The taxes are increased on incomes, and a stamp duty is to be imposed on spirits, tea, coffee and sugar.

All hope of Austria operating against Russia is at an end for the present.

Cannibals says on the first two days bombardment, the allied fire was superior, and the Russian works were damaged. The French got possession of a position of great importance. Gortschakoff says matters are favorable for the besieged.

The Austrians in the Crimea.—*Extracts from an Austrian Officer at Krasnodar.*—The Austrians driven from the City!

A private letter gives an account of the trouble in Krasnodar, a town besieged by the Russians.

An Austrian officer on the 11th March, saw at a window a lady whose beauty attracted him, and he forthwith desired the house and demanded admittance to her apartment. The lady called for assistance to expel the intruder. Her husband came and addressed the Austrian, but the civility "What do you want here? I do not know you—you are not invited in my house, and therefore you have no business here."

Without a word the Austrian drew his sword and stabbed the husband to the heart. Much excitement ensued. Some of the bystanders went to lodge a formal complaint with the police, others sent intelligence to the Turkish commander at Krasnodar, who lost no time in sending to Krasnodar a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry and artillery. A crowd proceeded to the Austrian General to demand the arrest of the offender. The General's reply was brief, but to the point: "to the devil! I will punish my soldiers for such follies as you!"

This formal reply roused the indignation of the people. All the stores were closed, and the citizens assembled in the streets, crying "death to the Austrians!" They are but one against a giant. We would submit to be slaughtered like the people of Bucharest? A general riot, and the citizens, armed with sticks, iron bars and axes attacked and put to death every Austrian they met. The Austrians, on their side, manned out and attacked the people. Killed 40 persons in the first charge. At this juncture the national guard *garde nationale* and Rouman soldiers attacked the Austrians, and after a fierce fight drove them to the point of the bayonet out of the city, where they yet remain encamped in the fields.

The official statements return 147 killed on both sides. The excitement continues, and the citizens have not reopened their stores. They demand justice, and are about to send a deputation to Constantinople to seek it from the Sultan.

Additional by the Atlantic.

New York, May 4.—The British Government estimates its expenses for the year at £86,000,000 sterling, and the Revenue at £56,500,000 sterling.

The Russians are strengthening the Baltic ports. The Allied fleet is detained by ice off the Great Belt.

Two thousand Colliers are on a strike at Wigan.

Mr. Lockhart's Committee are progressing in their investigations.

The floor of the convent of St. Agnes at Rome had fallen, and precipitated the

Pope, and Cardinals below. The Pope was slightly, and several of the Cardinals severely injured.

A Russian had been captured in the act of making drawings of the French trenches before Sebastopol. He confessed that he had been employed as a spy since the battle of the Alma.

Gortschakoff has published an address to the garrison, in which he states that matters look most encouraging to the besieged.

From the seat of war, we learn that during the first two days of bombardment, the fire of the besiegers was superior to that of the city, and much damage was done to the Russian works. During the night of the 13th, the left attack of the Allies obtained a considerable advantage over the Russian, who were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position enables the Allies to fortify the summit of the hill, which is of great importance. Since they began, five of the seven admirals of the Russian fleet in Sebastopol have either died of wounds or been killed.

The fire of the Allies was to have been continued for a week from the 17th ult. The latest advices from Balaklava state that the fire of the Allies had caused considerable damage, but that it had been promptly repaired by the Russians. The French mines had been sprung and proved very destructive.

New York, May 1.—Letters from Buenos Ayres give another account of the firing into the United States steamer Water Witch. The statement is, that a boat from the port put off and tendered a Spanish document to the officer in command of the Water Witch, which was refused and the boat was ordered off. The firing then took place on both sides, the Water Witch retired badly damaged and her quarter master mortally wounded.

Negotiations are said to be on foot between the British and the Argentine Governments for a tract of country known as the Grand Chaco, the British looking to it for a supply of cotton in case of a difficulty with the United States.

THE ATLANTIC'S MAILS.

Napoleon's Speech in London.—His *Vues on the Third Point*—*Particulars of the Bombardment*—*Why the Conference broke up.*

The Atlantic's mails reached us yesterday afternoon. We collate below all intelligence of interest.—It will be remembered dates are to the 23d ult. from Liverpool, from Sebastopol to the 17th. The budget of news is one of the most important since the beginning of the war. Peace is no longer hoped for, fierce hostilities continue in the Crimea; the Emperor Napoleon had visited England, and been received with the highest honors; affairs everywhere were in a most critical condition.

Napoleon and Eugenia visit the Lord.

The English papers are crowded with accounts of the visit of Napoleon III. and his wife to the Queen of England.

On Monday, the 16th of April, Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenia arrived at Dover. Napoleon wore the uniform of a General of Division, the Empress—for the benefit of the ladies he related—a straw hat, grey cloak, and plaid dress. Leading off the arm of Prince Albert, the Empress, (the Emperor by her side) walked to the Warden Hotel, where they had lunch, besides a address from the Corporation of Dover.

From Dover the imperial guests proceeded to London, where the Queen's carriages and an escort of troops awaited them. The cortege of these carriages, proceeded at a rapid rate along the principal streets, in which it was estimated that not fewer than one million of spectators were assembled.

Hundreds of flags were hung on the outer walls, and a magnificent proportion bore the words, "L'Empereur, vive la paix!"

At every point along this distance of five miles the streets were packed with spectators, and every window pane was crowded with gazers. At the club entrance, a watchman Napoleon was formally received by the most lively and friendly manifestation by the members to catch a glimpse of the imperial fortunes of their former associate. In passing the house in King Street in which he formerly resided, the Emperor was observed to point it out to his wife. Some spectators marked the way of a glance at their progress through London.

On arrival at Windsor castle, on Tuesday evening, the visitors were received in the Grand Hall by the Queen and her family, with the usual court officials, and the Lords Palmerston and Clarendon. A "state dinner" followed. Windsor was illuminated in the evening, and the Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet to the Prefect of the Seine, at which ceremony were present the consuls-general of several European powers, and of Mexico, Chili and Brazil. We believe the United States was not represented on the occasion.

On Wednesday the 18th, the Queen conferred on the Emperor the investiture of the garter. A grand chapter of the order was held at Windsor, and the formalities which accompany the presentation of the piece of ribbon were duly gone through.

The Queen buckled the garter around the Emperor's leg, and placed the ribbon across his shoulders. A grand dinner party and

concert concluded the evening. On Thursday the Emperor and Empress, escorted by a detachment of the Queen's Life Guards, went to London to receive the address of the Municipality.

Guildhall had been newly fitted up for the occasion. At the eastern end two thrones were placed on a raised dais, and overshadowed by a canopy of the purple velvet and gold. One of the thrones bore the cypher N. the other E. Napoleon, Eugenie. Seats were reserved for the Cabinet Ministers, high officers, and the corps diplomatique.

Clustered around the wall were devices draped with the flags of the allied Nations, and bearing the legends "Balaklava," "Alma," "Inkermann." Medallions by Queen Victoria and Napoleon III. plentifully bestrode the walls.

Lords Palmerston, Clarendon, Lansdowne and Pannure, with numerous lesser lights of the administration, were present, as was also the United States Minister.

The Emperor wore as usual, the uniform of a general of Division. Eugenie's costume was of white and green brocade silk. When the Recorder proceeded to read the address to the Emperor, the Empress arose and stood by the side of her husband.

Emperor Napoleon's speech.

In his answer, the Emperor thanked the city for the cordial reception of himself and Empress, believing however, that their praises were addressed much more to France than himself.

They are addressed to an army and navy united to yours by a heroic companionship in danger and in glory. (Renewed applause.) They are addressed to the policy of the two Governments which is based on truth, on moderation and on justice.

For myself I have retained on the throne the same sentiment of sympathy and esteem for the English people which I professed as an exile—[loud and prolonged cheering]—while I enjoyed here the hospitality of your Queen, and if I have accordance with your convictions, it is that the interest of the nation which has chosen me, no less than that of universal civilization, has made it a duty.

Indeed, England and France are naturally united on all the great questions of politics and of human progress that agitate the world. From the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Mediterranean—from the Baltic to the Black Sea—from the desire to abolish slavery, to our hopes for the amelioration of all the countries of Europe—I see in the moral and in the political world for our two nations but one course and one end. [Applauded.]

It is then only by unwavering consistency and faithful fidelity that our union could be discovered. If we follow the dictates of common sense alone, we shall be sure of the future. [Loud applause.]

You are right in interpreting my presence among you as a fresh and continuing proof of my energetic cooperation in the prosecution of the war. I am in obtaining an honorable peace. [Applauded.]

So and we so fall although our difficulties may be great, we may surely obtain a successful result for many of our soldiers and sailors of tried valor are not only our two countries people but also themselves individual resources—but above all—and here their superiority—it is because they are in the van of all generous and enlightened men.

ORIENT BOXES 500 GUINEAS EACH.

In the evening Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Napoleon and Eugenia, visited the British capital. 500 guineas were given as the quantities of boxes, and 100 guineas for single seats in the favored parts of the house, where the light of the royal commensurate migration of the company. London, west of Temple, was illuminated.

On Friday the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Queen and Prince Albert, visited the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, where 20,000 persons were assembled to receive them. In the evening the Queen gave a supper and concert, and the American Minister was present. On Saturday their majesties returned to London.

Embarkment of Sebastopol.

News from Sebastopol is to the 17th inst. of blockade. The immense number of batteries and guns opened on the city were formidable. The French had been had twice a day in the morning and evening, and were much injured, and one of the Russian works of considerable importance had been shelled. During the first attack the Russian fire was superior to that of the allies.

Vienna Peace Conference.

Prince Gortschakoff's instructions arrived at Vienna on Sunday the 10th inst. The 10th conference was held on Tuesday, the 17th. After 4 hours' conference the Russian plenipotentiaries, and the representatives of the allies, resumed in session an hour longer. Prince Gortschakoff declined to accept the conditions of the allies on the third point, but making counter propositions.

At the 11th conference on Tuesday, the 17th April, Prince Gortschakoff announced that Russia would not assent to other her power in the Black Sea, nor to have the sea open to all flags.

Russia would, however, propose that the Black Sea be closed so to all fleets excepting those of Russia and Turkey, these two powers to maintain armaments of equal strength on its waters. These proposals were viewed by the plenipotentiaries as "wordy of consideration."

The 11th and 12th sessions of the conference met on the afternoon of Thursday the 19th. Dismissing a thousand and one rumors, we believe that the only agreement on the public know is, that France and England drew up their demands as to the third point in a specific form, and communicated them to the

plenipotentiaries of the other Powers.—It rests there.

It is said that all hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia appear to be at an end for the present. Among the conflicting rumors that which appeared to bear the most consistency was that Austria refuses to demand from Russia any concessions further than these three:—

1. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea to remain in *status quo*. It is said at present to consist of three ships of the line and four steam frigates.

2. The Western Powers to have consuls at Sebastopol, who are to be under the immediate protection of their Ministers residing at St. Petersburg.

3. The allies to have the right to construct war ports on some parts of the Turkish coast.

By Telegraph from Vienna.—The 12th conference was held on Saturday the 21st April. It lasted four hours and a half, and concluded by adjourning sine die.—Russia having absolutely rejected the demands of France and England.

Lord Russell and M. Broyn de Chyus immediately took leave of the Emperor, and were to leave on Sunday the 22d. It now remains to be seen what course Austria will pursue.

[From the Washington Union.] The Issue of Peace or War is with Spain.

The disposition manifested by some of our contemporaries to complain of the recent measures of the administration, adopted in consequence of the late aggression upon American rights in the high seas near Cuba, as not being sufficiently stringent and comprehensive, inclines us to think that the powers of the Executive in the premises have not been as well considered as they ought to be before indulging in censorious comments, with our convictions as to the enormity of the several outrages perpetrated, our feelings would have been gratified if a naval force could have been ordered to Havana with peremptory instructions to demand prompt and ample reparation there, and, upon its refusal, to inflict summary and exemplary punishment upon the offending parties. We have on doubt that, if President Pierce had felt authorized to follow his impulses, he would not have hesitated to adopt and enforce such a policy for redress; and we have a little doubt that the impulses of the American people would have warmly approved such a means of redressing flagrant insults and injuries. But it must be remembered that the President is not an unauthorized to follow his impulses unless they dictate measures clearly within his constitutional powers. There is no man in the whole Union who is more sensitive in regard to our national honor, and none who felt more keenly or more indignantly the wrongs inflicted upon our flag by the Spanish officials; and yet, in the discharge of his high duties, he was bound by the most solemn obligations to keep within the pale of the constitution in the measures adopted either for redress or for future security against similar outrages. It were better to endure temporarily the violations of our rights than to seek their redress at the expense of those fundamental principles which define and limit the powers of the executive department of the government. Believing that the "rebel second thought" of all true men sanction these sentiments, we shall proceed to notice the limitations upon the executive power in adopting measures to meet the present emergency, and to show that those adopted manifest the determination of the administration to go to the verge of its constitutional authority in providing a remedy for the late aggressions.

We assume without hesitation, and with entire confidence, that there never was the least doubt on the mind of the Executive as to the aggressive character of the late conduct of Spanish officers in stopping and harassing and examining our merchant vessels. To doubt at this point would be to impute to our government in regard to the nationality of our flag which would be as irreconcilable with well established international law as with patriotism. We do not use the term "striking into" or "running down," because we should feel intimidated if we supposed the President capable of disregarding the substance of the late aggressions for the purpose of evading and sticking upon the definitions of the terms used to describe the details of infractions whose illegal character depends upon such investigations. It was just as illegal for the Spanish officers to fire "over," or "around," or "before" our vessels as "at" or "into" them in the particular instances which have caused for the interposition of our government, whatever the acts were, they were intended to stop, and subject to visitation and examination, vessels over which the Spanish officers had no jurisdiction. It was the exercise of the right of search, or visitation, or examination on the high seas; and whether this assumed right was exercised by firing cannon "over," or "before," or "into" our vessels, only indicates a greater or less degree of aggravation in the aggression, but does not affect the illegality of the act. The fact was clearly established that our vessels were stopped (whether by force or menace is immaterial) and subjected to visitation or ex-

amination.—In this consisted the violation of international law—in this was the aggression upon American rights—in this was the insult to the American flag—in this was the outrage which called for the interposition of all the power possessed by the Executive both for redress for wrongs already inflicted and for the prevention of their repetition in future.

What power, then, could the President legitimately exercise by way of redress? If he had ordered the Gulf squadron to proceed to Havana and demand immediate reparation of the Captain General of Cuba, and, upon his refusal, to blockade the ports of the Island or to bombard its towns, these would have been unequivocal acts of war. But the President has no power to make war. When an injury calls for redress he is bound to demand reparation, and if it is refused, redress is only attainable by a resort to force, he must have the authority of Congress to proceed, unless the offending party is of that lawless or piratical character irresponsible to any government capable of making reparation, which makes his punishment an exception to civilized rules of proceeding.

If, upon the refusal of the Captain General to make immediate reparation, the President had ordered the commander of the squadron to look up the offending Spanish frigate, and to capture or sink her, this would have been to make a *reprisal*. But the Constitution has not conferred upon the President the authority either to *declare war* or to make *reprisals*. If the necessary power had existed, the outrages would well have justified a resort to one or the other mode of redress, and we have good reason to believe that the President was only restrained from adopting the one or the other mode from the conviction that he could only do so at the expense of the Constitution. It is apparent, then, that, under his Constitutional powers, it was not competent for the Executive to adopt those summary and effective measures for redress which the outraged sense of the American people seemed so clearly to demand. If he had been actuated in his policy by those ambitious or selfish considerations which some of his enemies have so unscrupulously attributed to him, he saw such manifestations of popular indignation against the aggressors that might well have tempted a less discreet and conscientious President to overstep the bounds fixed by the Constitution to his powers. Without pretending to indicate, or even to know, what policy the President has adopted to obtain ample reparation for these outrages, we venture confidently to affirm that the sequel will prove that he has discharged his whole duty, and that his policy is not speedily or unjustly, the country will attach him no responsibility for want of promptness or energy in the execution of all the powers belonging to him. When Congress again assembles, if it shall appear that the President has exhausted all his legitimate resources in fruitless efforts to obtain satisfactory reparation from Spain, it will devolve upon that body to decide whether other more effective measures shall be adopted. Whilst the Executive will continue sedulously to execute his duty, he will show neither lack of jealousy as to our national honor nor want of promptness nor of firmness in demanding and insisting on ample redress for violations of rights and insults to our flag.

It was not competent for the President to adopt war measures for the punishment and redress of the late aggressions and insults of Spanish officials, as we have assumed, the measures for redress adopted have gone the full length of Executive authority, it becomes interesting to know whether our commerce and national rights and honor are to continue to be outraged by infractions and aggressions like those which have recently excited so much popular indignation, or whether the President has adopted a policy which will either secure to its exemption from similar outrages in future, or result in their prompt and exemplary punishment. It is the duty of the Executive to protect our commerce and our national rights on the high seas, and to these ends the President is furnished with a navy and army, and is made their commander. Although he may not constitutionally make war to redress past injuries, he may use the army or navy, or both, to prevent forcible aggressions by forcible resistance, even though a state of hostilities should be the unavoidable consequence. The right of self-defence belongs as well to nations as to individuals; and when a necessary resort to it brings with it the consequence of war it is war by the act of the offending party, and involves no violation of Executive powers. If a foreign army invades our territory, the President as commander of the military forces is bound to repel it, although war thereby follows. In like manner if the executive jurisdiction on the high seas which our flag guarantees to the deck of every American vessel is invaded by an attempt to exercise the right of search or visitation examination the President is

BRIAN YOUNG AND THE GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAH.—Brigham Young has been making a characteristic speech at the Great Salt Lake city, in which he rants and raves over the prospect of his removal and abuses the United States officers that have been sent to the territory, in the filthiest language. There is considerable cunning exhibited in the following passage extracted from a speech made by Brigham to "the saints."

Constitutionalist.

If the gallant gentleman who is now in our midst had received the commission of governor of this territory, as was reported, and had accepted it, I would have taken off my hat and honored the appointment; and the people would have been just as passive and submissive to him as ever they could be to me. That I will warrant and vouch for. But for a man to come here and infringe upon my individual rights and privileges, and upon those of my brethren, will never meet my sanction, and I will scourge such an one until he leaves; I am after him. But I will say, to the praise of the gallant gentleman referred to, if there was going to be a gentleman call-

of it, however, here several small black specks. It is said that it was put in a furnace for melting iron at Richmond, where it remained in a red heat for two hours and twenty minutes. It was then taken out and found to be uninjured, and brighter than ever. It was valued in Richmond at four thousand dollars.

There have been received at the Patent Office a quantity of the Cassahoumelon seed, seven years old, procured from Persia by the United States druggman at Constantinople. The melons, it will be recollected, are of a very sweet and delicious flavor, very rich in oil and nutritious, and are so simple in their character that they may be eaten by invalids with impunity.

Those who receive the seeds for cultivation should bear in mind that if planted in the vicinity of any of the melon, pumpkin, cucumber, or any of the gourd bearing plants, they are liable to be hybridized or mixed; which will change the character of the seeds and destroy the purity of the variety.

May, 1855. I will sell to the highest bidder, at my residence, one mile from Mallory's Factory, on **THE FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE** next, on a credit until the **FIRST OF MARCH** following, with interest from date, note and approved security required, a Negro Girl aged about 33 years. Said girl is a good housewoman, cook and seamstress, and will be sold as the property of the estate of John Elston, deceased.

JOHN C. ELSTON, *Ec'r.*
May 8, 1855—3t.

Daguerreotyping.

J. N. PRIVETT very respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he is now prepared to accommodate all who wish **LIKENESSES** taken in the latest and most improved style.

Rooms two doors north of Messrs. Woodward and White's store.

April 24, 1855.

April 17, 1855.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.
KROHLERION!
FOR CURLING THE HAIR.

FOR many years it has been the object of deepest study with chemists and others, to produce a fluid that, applied to the hair, would cause it to wave and curl equal in beauty to the natural curl.

THE KROHLERION

Is the only article ever offered to the world that will effect this most desirable object. But three or four applications are necessary to curl the hair much as may be desired, and for any length of time. From the many testimonials of those who have used it, the subscriber does not hesitate to warrant the KROHLERION to give satisfaction, and prove as recommended in all cases.

The recipe for making, with full directions for use, will be sent on the receipt of one dollar, post paid. The ingredients will not cost over 12 cents.

Direct to H. A. FREEMONT,
Warren, Trumbull Co., O.

April 24, 1855—3m.

Also entirely, purely and positively vegetable.

SOLD BY
Hendrick & Nisbet,
Williams & Smartt, Oxford,
R. M. Dickson, Alexandria,
D. M. Walker, Mt. Polk,
Cunningham & Clark, Calumet,
and by agents at Gaylesville
Turkey Town, Dublin, &c.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
F. M. SWYER & Co., Proprietors
Belleville, Ill.
Haviland Harrall & Co. and Cohen
and Co., Charleston.
Haviland, Ristley & Co., Augusta
Jno. Wright & Co., N. Orleans,
J. B. Winder & Bros. Louisville Ky.
April 17, 1855—6m.

EUGENE LEHARDY.
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect.
POST OFFICE. **BORER, Ga.**

February 27, 1855.—w 13v.

Notice.

On the 16th day of February last, *Wm. G. Wright*, who said he lived at Spring Garden, took a Watch of mine for the purpose of repairing it, promising at the same time to return it in a short time. As I have heard nothing from him since, should this meet his eye, he will please send the Watch forth with to White Plains, or write to me at that place, where I can get it.

JOHN A. MOORE.

May 1, 1855.—3t.

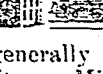
DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Hygatt, McBurney & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

**Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods,**

27, HAYNE ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.—1y.

order of the General Land Office.

**BENTON STEAM
MILLS.**



The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have their Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonville, on the Stage road to Oxford, and are now prepared to fill all hills of superior, smooth lumber with despatch and at moderate prices for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal.

We solicit patronage of the public generally.

J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.
Feb. 20, 1856.—H.

May 13, 1859—19.

sudden was the towering
 meathly merchant loved and called with
 She was one to whom the appellation
 of beautiful would have been given a
 first sight, but upon looking more close-
 ly upon those almost marble-still fea-
 tures, you could see an occasional out-
 burst of feeling in the upturning or sud-
 den glance of her eye that was perfectly
 electricity. If repose was the chief
 characteristic of her expression, it was
 not the repose of inanimation, but rather
 that of fervent feeling tamed down and
 repressed by some mighty power with-
 in.
 The season was in its wane. Dr.
 Val and myself were going on the next
 day, to quit the sunny skies and balmy
 airs of the delightful Island for the less
 poetic and colder clime of our native
 hills.

Many of the gay butterflies of fashion had already drifted to other scenes, but the beautiful Claire Wilton and her devoted husband still lingered, and the brilliant Mexican hung around the fair American like a shadow.

And how did Claire Wilton, the nabob-merchant, take all this devotion to his wife from a stranger?

Du Guesclin, with his insinuating manner and man of the world knowledge had paid so much court to Wilton, and made himself so agreeable that Wilton, in his unsuspecting nature, seemed not to be aware of the poisonous power of the viper he was admitting so freely to sup from his bowl and linger on the sacred precincts of the family hearth-stone.

On the morning of the day we were to have gone, the whole city was thrown into a state of excitement by the news of the most inhuman assassination of Ledyard Wilton, the generous American merchant. He was found lying upon the beach, and marks of a great struggle and violence were discovered around the spot. The unfortunate man seemed to have been actually butchered in the determined and daring attempt to compass his death at all hazards.

It so happened that member of the night watch, hearing the disturbance, reached the spot just in time to discover in the perpetrator of the foul deed the well known features of the bandit Rollo Guy, a man you could not have met in the broad day-light without a shudder of fear.

The alarm was given, and although the murderer had escaped, yet before noon the next day he was captured and borne in triumph by the excited mob to the hall of justice.

So in earnest in this instance was the sometimes tardy law that the trial was commenced at once.

In the most vindictive language the assassin accused Du Guesclin as the abettor of the murder, naming the sum—which was one of immense amount—which he had given as a bribe.

Here commenced a drama of the judgement, the solemnity of which was truly appalling.

The apparently unsuspecting Du Guesclin, probably wishing to seem secure, was quietly smoking a cigar in the front of his hotel, and although somewhat pale, was outwardly as calm as the placid skies overhead. He questioned those who so suddenly arrested him—

"I have your charge! exclaimed he, indignantly reply. Am I to be condemned on the testimony of a common assassin? I defy you, and I defy the murderous bandit. He has stained his dark soul with the one more crime of murdering a man in good earnest, but notwithstanding the bold assertions of the assassin to condemn Du Guesclin with him self, Du Guesclin seemed on the point of being cleared of the heinous charge by the adroit defence he had on the instant brought forward.

It had grown dark, and the darkness was deepening into night, when some present exclaimed, Bring forward the corpse! Confront the murderers and the murdered!

The situation was instantly acted on. In a few moments more the torches gleamed upon the mangled remains of the murdered Ledyard Wilton and upon the fearful countenance of the assassin and his co-accused. Never shall I forget the fierce, barbed expression upon the face of the outlaw, Guy—with his citron complexion, hawk, melanchoy face, the corners of his tightly compressed mouth drawn far down like the tiger's, his deep-set black eyes gleaming like lamps from a cave, desperate and wrathful, as his hands were placed upon the breast of the murdered man.

"In the name of God I swear that I killed this man, Mr. Ledyard Wilton, instigated and hired thereby by Leon Du Guesclin, who is the real murderer. And this oath uttered in solemn, cavernous voice, carried conviction with it into the heart of the assembled throng.

The look which the assassin cast on the confounded Du Guesclin was perfectly diabolical in its vindictiveness. After he had finished his adjuration the attorney general commanded Du Guesclin to take the hand of the corpse and curse the murderer.

"May the God of vengeance forever blast both in this life and the next the soul of—," but Du Guesclin, turning suddenly pale, could proceed no farther. Evidently conscience-stricken he gazed at the dead face before him as in reverie, uttered some confused mutterings and turned away.

The gleam of triumph that shot forth from the assassin Rollo's eyes was perfectly diabolical in its malignity.

Many other efforts were made to entrap the too evidently guilty Du Guesclin into a betrayal of his guilt, but he remained calm and immovable from then until the hour of his execution.

All that wealth could do was done by his friends to buy him off, but his judges were inexorable. The two criminals were executed together, the fear of the assassin Rollo being to the last only lest Du Guesclin should be permitted to escape.

The remains of the Mexican were buried by his friends with much imposing ceremony, whilst those of the robber Guy were buried by the brotherhood of charity.

How far the beautiful young widow was implicated in the murder of her husband was never known. Rumor with her thousand tongues whispered

strange things of what was deemed her liaison with the Mexican; but as she preserved during the rest of her stay the calm, impenetrable demeanor that at all times distinguished her, no one could fathom her feelings of her heart.

Outwardly in deep mourning, soon after the funeral of her husband the lately idolized Claire Wilton, accompanied by her waiting maid, sailed for her own home.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

The President of the United States and his family made a first pilgrimage to the tomb of Washington on Friday in the steamer Collyer, under the command of Capt. Cudney. It was the usual day of the steamer for Mount Vernon, but President Pierce, in his republican manner, came unannounced and unexpected. Capt. Cudney, however, was not to be outdone. He determined to make the day as full of pleasing incidents as possible, and he succeeded admirably. When the steamer arrived at the "White House," the distinguished company were just in time to witness an exciting haul of the seine, in which were over a thousand shad, six thousand herring, and two immense sturgeons, and a rockfish weighing nearly forty pounds, were caught.

The "White House" is an historical place known in the annals of the last war with the British. It adjoins Mount Vernon estate, and with its 200 acres and valuable fishing land, belongs to Mr. Outerback. He has refused \$65,000 for the place. It cost him \$40,000. The rental of the fishing landing alone pays him \$2,700 a year.

At Mount Vernon. The President was handsomely received by Mr. John A. Washington, the youthful but deserving proprietor of the honored residence of the Father of his Country. The private rooms were cheerfully thrown open to the family of him who now fills the chair occupied by the immortal Washington. A beautiful bouquet from the garden of Washington was presented to Mr. Pierce by Capt. Cudney.

A visit to the new and old first tomb was paid, and the company were again assembled on the decks of the Collyer, homeward bound, in as bright a sunshine and as delicious a day as man should ever wish for. Fort Washington, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, claimed the attention of the company, but an entrance was not effected until Capt. Cudney (following up his kind attentions of the day) apprised the non-commissioned officer in command, that the commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States was present, and veteran tendered his respects to the President, and, in reply to a question of how many soldiers he had under him here to keep the Fort and grounds in order, he stated to the President he was there, solitary and alone, a sergeant of 24 years standing!

Richmond Enquirer May 4th.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

We publish this morning, a full synopsis of the advice by the steam ship Asia, which arrived at Halifax on Monday night. The commercial news by this arrival is important. It will be seen that breadstuffs have considerably advanced. There is also an upward movement in Provisions and Groceries. Cotton has sold freely at an advance. The condition of Finances, though Consoles had fallen, was represented as comparatively easy. It is probable that the accounts of light supplies and high prices of breadstuffs and all other articles of produce from this country, have had considerable effect on foreign markets in advancing prices.

The political accounts are interesting, but not important. The diplomats at Vienna had met again, but their conferences led merely to a reiteration on the part Russia of her non-acceptance of the terms proposed. The latest Russian accounts from Sebastopol are to the 22d ultimo, at which time Gortschakoff reported that the fire of the allies had weakened. The bombardment had continued uninterruptedly, diversified by occasional sorties, one of which is described as second only to the battle of Inkermann. Twelve days the command had proceeded, without any advantage to either side, although both the besiegers and the besieged seem to be perfectly satisfied with the results.

It is rumored that Prussia and Austria have come to an understanding unfavorable to the allies. Menschikoff is not dead. His conduct of the war has met the approval of the Czar. Persia is said to have unreservedly declared for Russia. The French exhibition was not inaugurated on the 1st instant, as contemplated. The ceremony was postponed to the 10th or 15th. The treaty between Japan and the United States has been duly ratified at Simoda. The ship Living Age is reported to have been lost in the China seas. She was an American vessel, bound from Shanghai to New York, was loaded with teas, valued at near \$800,000. She was heavily insured in Boston and New York.

Chas. Cour. 12th May.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1855.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

S. W. HARRIS,

OF COOSA.

FOR THE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce **MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN**, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **ASA SKELTON**, Esq., as a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **GEORGE H. BORDEN**, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **BENJAMIN A. BROOKS**, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **THOS. H. LEWIS**, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **HEZEKIAH CROSS**, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **WILLIAM J. BORDEN**, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County, in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **G. C. ELLIS**, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **J. N. WILLS**, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **WILLIAM P. DAVIS**, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **JOHN L. DUNN**, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

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Mr. Curry, of Talladega, has written a letter to the Editor of the Watchtower, declining entirely to be a candidate for Congress. This determination has been influenced in a great measure by business obligation of a pressing nature, in consequence of the recent death of his father.

The Bell Tavern in Huntsville, belonging to Messrs. N. & Z. P. Davis, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$80,000. The fire did not communicate to any other buildings. On the night of the fire a difficulty occurred between John E. Spotswood and Wm. Bradford; the parties met on the square next morning, when Spotswood shot Bradford with a pistol causing his death in a few minutes.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.—Col. R. A. Baker, of Dallas, has written a letter, in which he says that the backward state of his business, in consequence of low waters, will prevent his entering the canvass actively for Governor for a short time. In the mean time if his friends do not find some one else with whom they would be as well satisfied, he will yield to their wishes.

The prospect of any immediate difficulty with Spain seems to be dissipated for the present. Com. McCauley, sent out to Cuba to protect our vessels from insult, overhauling and search, has been received by the Captain General of Cuba with great demonstrations of friendship and respect. He has been feted and feasted for days in succession. We should rejoice at this could we believe it is sincere, and that it boded any thing like permanent peace and good behavior on the part of Spanish officials. But we cannot help thinking that this appearance of friendship is merely assumed, to soothe the outraged feelings of Uncle Sam, which have been irritated to the last degree of endurance, to avoid a present danger, and to have the outrages renewed so soon as he is in a good humor.

THE CROPS.—We might fill a considerable portion of the space in our paper, with extracts on the subject of the prospects of the growing crops; but as they all speak the same language, we can state the substance. From every direction—east, west, north and south, they all bring cheering intelligence, that the prospect of fine crops of every description, are very favorable. Of wheat in particular, almost every where, an unusually large quantity is said to have been sown, and a very large yield is anticipated.

For the Jacksonville Republican. In my former communication, I laid out a plan for the improvement of the river, and in reply to a question of how much it would cost, I said, I thought it would be about \$100,000. I will not proceed to apply the principles laid down, practically.

1st. Then as all men are created equal, we ought to regard all men as equal, and all this talk about long stock and short stock, is perfect twaddle.

2d. If all men are created equal, we should regard all men as equal, and all this talk about long stock and short stock, is perfect twaddle.

3d. All our efforts at improvement and the amelioration of the condition of men, should be so directed, that it would tend to such an end, as to keep the body politic upon equality, having an eye to justice and the good of the whole. How then can this be done? We answer that the power rests in the people, and may be done by selecting from their own body such men as will stand firm in the hour of trial, and unflinchingly contend for the just rights and liberties of the whole people; and as a man would protect and shield the members of his own body accordingly as they are valuable, or otherwise (from colds and blisters), so ought the statesman, if any discrimination be made, to make it in favor of the weak.

So might the people justly discriminate in selecting their representatives, and pass by the man of wealth and ease and cast their suffrage upon the man of merit, without wealth, destitute of long trains of wealthy connexion, on whom poverty has cast its sable veil, and hid from the eyes of pride the noblest minds in society.

Is it not in the very nature of things, that such men, tried in the furnace of poverty, and trampled on by the proud themselves, will more readily sympathize with the people, and more zealously and eagerly watch and guard their rights.

Look at the history of ages, and see who has been the conservators of freedom, but the men who have come through difficulties and made their way to confidence and power. See that poor, friendless young man who has left country, home and friends—battered the waves of poverty—confronted the power of opposing wealthy rivals—moved under the scorn of the proud—gained an education by the hard earnings of his own hands, like Moses, when he sees his brother oppressed, his soul is stirred within him. He seeks an opportunity to redress the wrong. Such has been, and such must be the men, to secure and perpetuate our liberties. On the other hand, who have been the destroyers of liberty and the oppressors of mankind? The wealthy tyrants and their offspring.

By this I would not be understood to mean anything invidious to the rich, nor that all the wealthy are tyrants; nor on the contrary, I know many of the wealthy who I look upon as the excellent of the earth, but they are exceptions to a general and a Scriptural rule. Such as are exceptions, feel and know, and acknowledge the truth of what we say.

But of the rest, they will manifest chagrin and perhaps loudly fulminate against it.

We say then the true principles of our Republic says turn loose every free man in its Territory, let him seek his own happiness in his own way, only he must treat with due respect, the established laws of society and the rights and liberties of all others.

Eternal thanks to our worthy President, Franklin Pierce, who has so sensibly used the power entrusted to him, to check the wild speculations contemplated by the frenzied patronage seekers, that seemed to think we have nothing to do but ask and receive. We do hope that the check put upon such wild fire speculation may cause our worthy competitors to see and feel that a faithful preservation of our constitution and a proper balance and equilibrium of the resources of the country, is rather to be chosen than an increase of expenditures and a squandering of the people's money to a few; and the creating of more offices and officers to feast and fatten themselves upon the hard earnings of the people.

In conclusion, we say liberty to all patronage to none—a strict construction of the constitution—good faith to every all the States of the Union—everything great or small that we have agreed to do, we must do, *voluntatis voluntas*.

JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

DETAILS BY THE ASIA.

Our English files to the 28th ult. by the Asia, have come to hand, and we select from them further extracts:

Bombardment of Sebastopol.

The English papers contain letters from the Crimea, giving details of the bombardment of Sebastopol, up to the 14th of April. The London Times correspondent, speaking of the second day's operation, after referring to the shattering fire of the Russians during the morning, says:

At about four o'clock, however, all the enemy's lines and batteries suddenly sprang into life and vigor. Volley after volley from 100 to 150 guns were fired at once from the Redan, the Flagstaff, Barrack, Garden and Malakoff batteries; even the Mamelon, which all thought destroyed and untenable, fired five or six guns in succession. Their shot came in upon our works like hail. On every point along our lines, balls were to be seen bounding and plunging, and shells bursting like fireworks in the air. Never, perhaps, was such a concentrated and effective cannonade witnessed since the commencement of the siege. All felt that if continued two or three hours our works would be levelled with the dust, as though both English and French kept up a terrific fire, the enemy, in spite of our utmost efforts, gave five guns in reply to our one. The rapidity and deafening uproar of the fire brought all who were at leisure to the front, and the oldest and most experienced artillery officers anguished very much, favorably of our prospects of taking the fortress which could command such a fierce cannonade.

Suddenly, and in the midst of such remarks, the enemy's batteries made a dead pause. For nearly a quarter of an hour not a gun was fired. The allies kept up their bombardment; the French battered the Flagstaff and works to the left; our shot ploughed into the Redan and Malakoff; and our 13-inch shells burst in regular succession in the centre of the Mamelon; but not five guns did the Russians give in reply. Nearly twenty minutes passed, on their side in this state of unaccountable inactivity, when again suddenly the Redan and Flagstaff broke out in heavy volleys, and maintained them. This was about five o'clock, and from this time until the fire of the long guns discontinued for the night, except by occasional guns, few and far between, no other Russian works but the Redan and Flagstaff took part in the contest.

It was difficult to ascertain the cause of such extraordinary manoeuvres.

A Night Bombardment. The fire of mortars on both sides was maintained all night. Every five minutes one of our 13-inch shells was dropped into the Mamelon, and was dropped at the same intervals, 10-inch were thrown into the Malakoff.

The French directed their bombs into the Flagstaff and our left attack threw them into the Redan. On the extreme left of the French rocket battery, and their burning missile in all directions except into the town, the orders to spare that being still in full force. The enemy repelled with mortars from the rear of Malakoff, the Redan and Flagstaff; but we were evidently two to one superior to them in such ordnance.

How Sebastopol looked on the Third Day.

During a portion of the day every part of Sebastopol, even to the north side, could be most distinctly seen, even with the naked eye. The works around the Malakoff were full of soldiers, who almost treated our fire with perfect contempt, lounging about in the embrasures, and scarcely moving when the shells dropped amongst them. Some of these fellows paid for their temerity with their lives, and the enemy then generally retreated with one gun.

Some of the houses in the town, which have hitherto escaped without damage, today showed distinct traces of a heavy stray shells have fallen. Soldiers were in the streets apparently unconcerned, and a small steamer plied to and fro across the harbor.

Damage to the Batteries.

The Flagstaff each hour seemed on the fourth day to suffer more and more under the incessant cannonade of the French, and towards evening its fire was most considerably weakened. Its fire is certainly not now more than one-half of that which it maintained on the morning of the 9th. Owing to the much greater distance of the Redan from our works it has sustained less damage, but still our heavy guns are evidently telling upon it. The other Russian batteries took little part in the contest. Our own mortars have been

active all day, and in spite of last night's repairs the Mamelon is now as bad as ever, much injury has also been done to the Malakoff in this manner.

CASUALTIES.

Our casualties during the day have not been very severe, except among the sailors of the naval brigade. One shell from the Redan entered the left attack, killing two men on the spot, and severely wounded seven others; all these poor fellows were sailors. Lieutenant Urinstein, of the Queen, was wounded, and Lieutenant Croiton, of the Royal Engineers, was severely wounded last night. Captain Sinclair, of the Royal Artillery, and Capt. Croiton, of the Engineers, had been previously badly wounded, as had also Captain Lord John Hay, Lieutenant Sinclair, and Lieut. Urinstein. Lieut. Twyford, of the Royal Navy, Luce and Lieut. Douglas have been killed.

The average each day has been about 60 English killed and wounded, and about 100 French. On the 6th day Lieut. Death, R. N., and Lieut. Steele, of R. M. A., were wounded.

SIXTH DAY—SORTIE ON THE FRENCH.

April 14th.—Our bombardment continued the whole of last night, with much effect, and this morning the guns again re-commenced. The fire of the enemy slackens more and more each day.

There was a slight sortie last night upon the French, who are supping up towards the Flagstaff. It was instantly repulsed, with a loss of ten or twelve killed to the Russians.

There is no new feature of the cannonade of today, beyond that our advanced 84-pounder battery is doing considerable havoc to the works of Malakoff.

The telegraphic dispatches already published bring the dates down to April 22, when the bombardment was still going on.

PROSPECT OF SUCCESS.

A letter dated Sebastopol, April 10th, says: At 120 rounds a gun per diem, we can fire for about ten days without much damage to our guns. If the place does not fall then, it is not in the power of artillery to take it, and we must either get ready to invest the North and South, or by the dreadful alternative of a general storm, unaided by the ships, which seem at present all but useless.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg mention that, for some weeks past, no British subject has been allowed to leave the country. The refusal to grant passports was coupled with an intimation that cases having transpired of English mechanics having transpired of English conduct would cause them to be sent into the interior.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon and Eugenie reached Paris on their return from England on the 23d ult. An immense crowd lined the route from the Railway station to the Tuileries, and welcomed the Emperor and Empress with the most enthusiastic cheering.

There appears to be no longer any reason to doubt that the Emperor of the French will proceed forthwith to the Crimea. In the Constitution it is stated that his camp equipage has already been sent off, and 10th of May is evidently named in Paris as the day on which he will take his departure.

M. Bland, Minister of the Interior, has refused to authorize the introduction of bull fights into Paris during the time of the exhibition. Such spectacles, he says, are repugnant to French ideas.

There is a report that General Fillion will be immediately appointed to succeed General Canrobert, who will return to France as a Field Marshal.

The Customs duties levied in France in the first quarter of 1855 exceed, by \$500,000 francs, the amount for the corresponding period of last year.

Admiral Hamelin, who is 59 years of age, has been appointed minister marine and of the Colonies, instead of M. Ducos, deceased.

SPAIN.

The report was again current that a Spanish legion was to be raised for service in the Crimea; and two Canadian members of Cortes are named as having applied to the Minister of War for license to raise recruits in Catalonia. It was thought that the Government would not refuse permission, and in certain quarters it was even said that Spain was disposed to join the western alliance against Russia.

The publication of the Ostend correspondence had produced a most exciting effect upon the public mind. Mr. Soule was not, of course, hampered with glores in the commentaries of the press.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, brothers of the reigning Czar, are admitted members of the Council of the Empire. The Grand Duke Constantine was a member under the late reign.

The Russian Government has ordered the distribution of 8,000 silver roubles to the poor of St. Petersburg, in order that they may pray for the soul of the late Czar.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that General Annokoff, Governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, has been summoned to the capital, and is to be entrusted with an important mission to the Court of Persia.

PIEDMONT.

The Piedmontese Senate commenced the discussion of the Convents Suppression bill on the 23d. On the 26th the discussion was adjourned, in consequence of the Bishop's proposing to allow the clergy \$900,000 francs yearly.

From the National Intelligencer.

INTERESTING LETTER. [Extract of a Letter from an American in France to his Friend in Washington.] Paris, April 19, 1855.—The military movements, shipments

of kinds of stores, and munitions of war, embarkation of troops, mules, &c., continue to be the Southern ports of the sea on a gigantic Napoleonic scale, and indicate but little probability of peace, or the speedy down of Sebastopol. Up to this, 145,000 troops have been sent for the East from Marseille and Algiers. Forty-five thousand more are now forward, making nearly two hundred thousand men that have or are going to that slaughter the Crimea. Thirty-five thousand horses and mules have also been sent there, and from eight thousand more are now near Marseille, going forward possible. It is in vain to fear the material gone or going, far exceeds the quantity prepared for the great Russian campaign 1812. One item that has been sent is three hundred and thousand bomb shells, and one hundred and fifty thousand more now ready for shipment. Cannon balls, by the cargo, and a vessel takes more or less of several hundred pieces of battle cannon, one hundred and fifty additional for the siege, and of all sizes, are now being sent sufficient to arm the entire Turkish population, capable bearing arms and powder in quantities that would blow up the and reduce it again to chaos; visions of all kinds; cloths, horses, boards, planks, water-tents, and other supplies of description, having gone and going in quantities that almost exceed credence.

The vastness of the resources and power of this country is strikingly exhibited by what she is doing, all apparently without great effort, and certainly without the least sign of exhaustion. In our war to put afloat on the military expedition of twenty thirty thousand men was considered a wonderful thing, but France sends two hundred thousand to the remote end of Black Sea with less effort and less time than she dispatched expedition of thirty thousand to Egypt in 1798 under Bonaparte. There are 460 cannon and stars of the largest size mounted and playing on Sebastopol, the Russians, it is said, have

the Black Sea was the granary of Europe and supplied half the continent with grain; now it is shipped in immense quantities from France and Algeria to supply the army. This fact is a proof that the Allies can derive but small supplies from the country, and that they command only the ground on which they are encamped.

The expenses of this war are incredible, and instead of diminishing, seem to increase. The British budget is upwards of eighty millions of pounds sterling, of which thirty millions are for the war. In the last great war Great Britain carried it on in every quarter of the globe, and had her army, war garrisons, and fleets at every point and on every sea; but now the above-mentioned expenditure is required when the war may be said to be confined to only a single point and a single army and fleet in every other quarter of the globe are in repose on a peace establishment. Soon we shall hear "the groans of the Britons" from increased taxes, loans, falling off in trade, and general distress.

What I suggested in a former letter is to be realized. An entrenched camp for 40,000 men is to be established near Constantinople and will be occupied by French troops; the city is also to be strongly fortified. The French will be established in Turkey, and will never again leave there. Mark this prediction, for assured it will be verified. Doctor Napoleon will take charge of "the sick man." The Turks are convinced that their long encampment in Europe is about being broken up. They are no longer rulers in their own territory. The "infidel" has possession of it, and means to remain. They would, however, much prefer the Russians, as they think they would be allowed freedom for their religion, and remain as they now do in many of the Russian provinces. In addition to the proposed entrenched camp, the French are now constructing some immense and massive buildings there for the accommodation of troops which cannot possibly be completed for several years, and are evidently intended for permanent establishments.

I still do not believe the Emperor will go to the Crimea. If Sebastopol had fallen, and he had established his entrenched camp near Constantinople, he might pay a flying visit under the enthusiasm which would prevail at home and to show himself to the army. Still, in opposition to my own opinion, Gen. of the Imperial Guard, who took leave of the Emperor a few days since to embark for the Crimea, called upon me and said the parting words of the Emperor were: "I shall soon see you at Constantinople." The 8th May, I have said, is fixed for his departure; still I do not think he will go.

Notwithstanding the present state of European affairs, I am prepared to see some new and strange continent arising, even to the extent of an alliance between France and Russia, with a view to a division of the spoils. The booty to be divided would be Turkey, Egypt, Belgium, the Rhish provinces, and something from Italy.

Three days since the railroad, for the first time, was opened through the whole distance from Paris to Marseilles—a distance of five hundred and fifty miles, which is now performed in nineteen hours, and is one of the most perfect works of the kind in the country. France has now complete lines of railroads to her northern and eastern frontiers, and to several points on the Atlantic coast, and now this newly-opened line to the Mediterranean. You see in the United States can hardly realize the immense facilities which such works give for military operations on the gigantic scale in which the latter are conducted in Europe. May we never have occasion for them for such purposes in the United States; but let the American people adhere to their peace policy, as the only guarantee for continued progress and prosperity, and avoid at almost any sacrifice except that of national honor, being plunged into all the disasters and horrors of modern warfare, which are fearfully increased to what they were in former wars.

THE HORRORS OF WAR—A FEAREFUL TRAGEDY.

The London Times lays before its readers the particulars of a horrible affair, which recently occurred near the Dutch settlement of Transvaal, at the Cape of Good Hope, and which can only be paralleled in atrocity among the achievements of modern times by the exploit of Marshal St. Armand in Algeria, when he smoked and burned to death thousands of his barbarian opponents who had sought refuge in a deep and spacious cave.

In the case at the Cape of Hope, the Caffre Indians had murdered, in October last, under circumstances of great barbarity, ten or twelve men and women of the Dutch settlement. Immediately Gen. Pretorius raised an army of five hundred men, and accompanied by Commander General Potgieter, proceeded on an expedition to revenge the blood of the victims. After an absence of several weeks, they reached some remarkable subterranean cavern, five miles in length, and from thence to five hundred feet in width, where the Caffres had entrenched themselves. Upon their arrival at this spot, Gen. Pretorius attempted to blast the rocks above the caverns, and thus crush the savages beneath the ruins. The peculiar character of the stone, however, rendered this scheme im-

practicable, and he then stationed his men around the mouths of the caves, and built up walls in front of them. After a few days, many of the women and children were driven by hunger and thirst from their hiding places, and were allowed to escape; but every man who came forth was shot dead by their rifles. On the 17th of November, at the close of a siege of three weeks, the besiegers, seeing no signs of life, entered the caverns, and the silence within, together with the horrible odor arising from the bodies of the dead, told how effectually their object had been accomplished. More than nine hundred Caffres had been shot down at the mouths of the caverns, and a much greater number had perished by slow degrees, suffering all the horrors of starvation in the gloomy recesses within.

[From the *Peo Dee Times*.]
SHOCKING MURDER IN WILLIAMSBURG DISTRICT.
Longwood, Peo Dee, April 30 1855.
—Editor of the *Peo Dee Times*.—Intense excitement has prevailed in the Suffolk neighborhood, Williamsburg District, for several days past, arising from the murder. The unfortunate victim of this bloody outrage was a pedlar named Shaler—a foreigner, and supposed to be a German. Nothing having been heard of this man since late in February, the rumor became current a few days ago, that he had been murdered, when a large number of citizens immediately collected and commenced a vigilant search for the body of the murdered man, and also for the goods of which he was supposed to have been robbed. Traces of the goods were found in the deep recesses of Suffolk Swamp during the first and second day's search, and from their locality, and some incidental circumstances, suspicion was fixed upon a colored man named Robert Powell, and a white man named Richard Marsh, and a son of William Marsh, and having ascertained the whereabouts of Powell, a party was dispatched to arrest him, and succeeded in doing so Thursday night, at the house of Mr. Phillips, in the Carver's Bay neighborhood, Georgetown District. On Friday morning Powell was brought in, and on being interrogated, confessed his participation in the murder, and conducted us to the grave of poor Shaler.

It seems that Shaler lodged Saturday night, 24th February, at the House of Nancy Hattaway, about four miles from Peo Dee river, in the Britton's ferry road, and left there early Sunday morning in company with Powell and Marsh, and before proceeding a mile was shot dead and plundered, and his body removed a short distance from the road and buried near the edge of a bay. Having learned that Marsh had escaped across the river into Britton's Neck a party was sent out in pursuit, and another party sent to watch some landings on the river; by this latter party he was met and arrested. Marsh also confesses his participation in the murder, and says it was arranged between Powell and himself the preceding night. They were at Nancy Hattaway's until late Saturday night; left Shaler there and went to William Marsh's, where they procured a gun, returned early Sunday morning to Nancy Hattaway's and left with Shaler under pretence of showing him a nearer road across the country. Both Powell and Marsh were taken before Judge Blakeley on Saturday, and I presume are now in jail at King's-Head awaiting their doom. Each accuses the other of the shooting but it matters not which performed the more mechanical act of pulling the trigger, their guilt is equal.

It is said that Shaler once resided in Charleston—on the Neck—with a watchmaker named Michel (I may not spell the name correctly) and that he has a partner now engaged in peddling goods, whose name I did not learn. Among the goods found concealed in the swamp was a set of watch-maker's or silversmith's tools. I state these facts in order that his friend may identify him and learn his unfortunate fate.

The sensibilities of the community are greatly and justly excited. A more deliberate and atrocious murder has rarely blackened the annals of crime. Circumstances have leaked out which induce a belief that upon a full investigation some others will be implicated in the infernal plot to murder this unfortunate man.

Richard Marsh is a robust, healthy young man, about 18 years old, and belongs to a family composed of some eight or ten members, who are pious and amiable to the whole neighborhood. We intend to break up the nest, per fas aut nefas.

Cash and Credit.—If you would get rich, don't deal in pass books. Credit is the tempter in a new shape. Buy dry goods on trust, and you will purchase a thousand articles that Cash would never have dreamed of. A dollar in the hand looks larger than ten dollars seen through the perspective of a sixty day due bill. Cash is practical, while Credit takes horribly to taste and romance. Let cash buy a dinner and you will have a beef steak flanked with onions. Send credit to market, and he will return with eight pairs of woodcocks and a peck of mushrooms. Credit believes in double breasted pins and champagne suppers. Cash is more easily satisfied. Give him three meals a day, and he don't care much if two of them are made up of roasted potatoes and a little dirty salt. Cash is a good adviser, while credit is a good fellow to be on visiting terms with. If you want double chins and contentments, do business with cash.

ELOQUENT.
J. R. Lowell, at the close of a recent lecture on Milton, said:

The noise of those old warfares is hushed; the song of Cavalier, and the fierce psalm of Puritan are silent now; the hands of his episcopal adversaries no longer hold pen or crozier; they and their works are dust; but he who loved truth more than life, who was faithful to the other world, while he did his work in this; his seat is in that great cathedral whose far echoing aisles are the Ages, whispering with the blessed feet of the saints, martyrs, and confessors of every clime and every creed; whose bells sound only centennial hours; about whose spire, crowned with the constellation of the cross, no meaner birds than missioned angels hover; whose organic music is the various steps of endless changes breathed through by endless good; whose choirs are elect spirits of all time, that sing serene and shining as morning stars, the ever renewed mystery of Creative Power.

A Good Recommendation.
"Please, sir, don't you want a cabin boy?"
"I do want a cabin boy, my lad, but what's that to you? A little chap like you ain't fit for the berth."
"Oh, sir, I'm real strong. I can do a great deal of work, if I ain't so very old."
"But what are you here for? You don't look like a city boy. Run away from home here?"
"Oh, no, indeed, sir, my father died, and my mother is very poor, and I want to do something to help her. She let me come."
"Well, sonny, where are your letters of recommendation. Can't take any boy without those."
Here was a damper. Willie had never thought of its being necessary to have letters from his minister, or his teachers; or from some proper person, to prove to strangers that he was an honest, good boy. Now what should he do. He stood in deep thought, the captain meanwhile curiously watching the workings of his expressive face. At length he put his hand into his bosom, and drew out his little Bible and without one word put it into the captain's hand. The captain opened to the blank leaf and read:
"WILLIE GRAHAM."
"Presented as a reward for regular and punctual attendance at Sabbath School, and for his blameless conduct there and elsewhere. From his Sunday School Teacher."
Capt. McLeod was not a pious man, but he could not consider the case before him with a heart unmoved. The little fatherless child standing humbly before him, referring him to the testimony of his Sunday School Teacher, as it was given in his little Bible, touched a tender spot in the breast of the noble seaman, and clapping Willie heartily on the shoulders, said:
"You are the boy for me; you shall sail with me, and if you are as good a lad as I think you are, your pockets shan't be empty when you get back to your good mother."

A LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala.
Andrews, Allen McMurtry, Wm
Austin, J. Melroe, J. A
Barks, Mrs. H. Marable, J. A
Butler, James P. Martin, Irvin
Burke, Mrs. Wm. Murphy, James
Rearden Turner, McCurry, Geo
Covington, Miss E. Neal, Wm
A. 2 Miss Mary, Coleman, Mrs. J. Parker, Wm
Clarke, Miss Mary Pool, Mr. E
Carnes, G. B. J. S.
Canady, Wm. Porter, Mrs. M. R
Cannon, W. P. Roberts, Luke
Glover, Stephen Reynolds, L. R
Grogan, John P. Aaron
Harris, Richmond Reese, Frances
Hollingsworth, Jas. Smith, G. L
Hill Josephine Stevenson, Jacob
Hoffard, W. C. Smith, Rosanna
Hollingsworth, Jno. Sook, J. P
or Mary Sims, J. G
Harris, W. K. Taylor, Aaron
Hopkins Sterling J. S
Ingelovs, James L. Tyeget, Miss E
Jennings, James L. Win-aw, John
Johnson, Samuel, Waters, E. D. R
Johnson, Thomas Young, Wm.
Lively, Philip
J. Y. NISBET, P. M.
May 21st, '55.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
Benton County.
TAKEN UP & posted before J. P. Pettit, by Wm. Pressly, a certain Estray Black Horse, about eight years old, about 14 hands high, with some white on the left hind fetlock, a scar on the leg of the same foot—appraised to forty dollars, this 19th day of May, 1855.
A. WOODS, Judge of May, 22, 1855.
Probate.

Masonic.
The members of all the Lodges in Benton and adjoining counties are most respectfully and cordially invited to attend a celebration of St. John's day, at this place on Saturday, the 23rd June, proximo. The people of all ages, classes and sexes are also respectfully invited. There will be masonic address, public installation of the officers and other ceremonies suitable to the occasion.
J. L. WHITESIDE,
B. F. BRAY,
Surviving Committee of Crozier Lodge, No. 78. White Plains, Ala. May 12, '55.

H. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment.
No. 8.
This celebrated medicine, skillfully composed, as it is of the most healing balsams and penetrating oils, can never fail to cure almost every affliction that could be alleviated by an external remedy. Its superiority over all other Liniments is proven by the miraculous cures it performs, and by the great and constantly increasing demand. There has been sold within the past year more than THREE MILLIONS OF BOTTLES, and there can be but few persons found who do not bestow upon it the highest praise for the rare virtues it possesses. Nothing, perhaps, since the creation of the world, has been so successful as an external remedy for all nervous diseases as this wonderful curative. When applied, it instantaneously diffuses itself through the whole system, soothing the irritated nerves, allaying the most intense pains, and creating a most delightful sensation. Read the following remarkable cure, which can be attested to by hundreds who were fully acquainted with the whole circumstance.

CHRONIC ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS.
My daughter, when six months old, was taken with a swelling in the tonsils, which grew larger and larger, till when six years old she had great difficulty in swallowing her food. Every night watch was kept, fearing she would suffocate. The best doctors attended her but could give no relief. I took her to the most eminent doctors in the East; they said there was no help for her but to undergo it. With a sad heart I returned home with her, when she became so worse that the doctors had to be called in again; they decided that the tonsils must be cut off, as the only means of giving relief. My wife would not consent to this, and she determined to try my Liniment, which gave relief to the very first application, and by a continued use she entirely recovered. She is now ten years old and healthy and as healthy as could be desired. Your Liniment is also the best in use for sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, headache, etc., and it will remove the most severe pain in a few minutes. It also cured caked udder in my cow in a few days.
GEORGE FORD.
Peoria, March 20th, 1849.

Look out for Counterfeits!
The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeit.

Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Rome; by J. W. Bachelor, We-dowee; Baker & Hene, Lamar; I. Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Araboochee. By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.
May 22, 1855.


SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY.
GRAND SCHEME FOR JUNE!
CLASS F.
To be Drawn June 2, at the city of Montgomery.

WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO \$60,000 DOLLARS!
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:
One Prize of : : : : \$15,000
" " " " : : : : 5,000
" " " " : : : : 4,000
" " " " : : : : 3,000
" " " " : : : : 2,000
" " " " : : : : 1,500
" " " " : : : : 1,100
Five Prizes of : : : : 1,000
Ten " " " " : : : : 500

EVERY PRIZE DRAWN AT CASH DRAWING, AND PAID WHEN DUE, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.
** Tickets \$5; Halves and Quarters in proportion. All communications strictly confidential.
SAM SWAN, Ag't. & Manager. May 22, 1855.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.
THERE will be a procession and public installation of the Officers of Bethel Lodge, No. 141, at Araboochee, on the 23d day of June next. Brethren from the adjoining lodges are invited to attend. By order of the Lodge.
W. W. ANDERSON, W. M.
JAS. MARTIN, Sec'y.

Negro Girl For Sale.
By virtue of an order from the Probate Court of Benton County, granted to the undersigned on the 1st day of May, 1855, I will sell to the highest bidder, at my residence, one mile from Mallory's Factory, on THE FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE next, on a credit until the FIRST OF MARCH following, with interest from date, note and approved security required, a Negro Girl aged about 33 years. Said girl is a good housewife, cook and seamstress, and will be sold as the property of the estate of John Elston, deceased.
JOHN C. ELSTON, Ex'r.
May 8, 1855—5t.

A CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
Citizens of the Union.—
You have done me the honour as with one voice, from one end of the Union to the other, to stamp the character of my Ointment with your approbation. It is scarcely two years since I made it known among you, and already, it has obtained more celebrity than any other Medicine in so short a period.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
38, Corner Ann and Nassau Sts. N. Y.
ASTONISHING CURE OF SORE LEGS AFTER NINE YEARS STANDING.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. J. Langley, of Huntsville, Faden County, North Carolina, U. S., dated November 1st, 1853.

Read His Own Words.
To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
Sir—It is not my wish to become notorious, neither is this letter written for the mere sake of writing, but to say that your Ointment cured me of one of the most dreadful cutaneous diseases that flesh is heir to, and which was considered by all who knew me, to be entirely beyond the reach of medicine. For nine years I was afflicted with one of the most painful and troublesome sore legs that ever fell to the lot of man; and after trying every medicine I had ever heard of, I resigned in despair all hope of being cured; but a friend brought me a couple of large pots of your Ointment, which caused the sores on my legs to heal, and I entirely regained my health to my agreeable surprise and delight, and to the astonishment of my friends. (Signed) W. J. LANGLEY.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A BAD BEAST, WHEN NEARLY AT THE POINT OF DEATH.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. Durant, New Orleans, November 9th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, N. Y.
Dear Sir—It is with heartfelt gratitude, I have to inform you that by the use of your Ointment and Pills, the life of my wife has been saved. For seven years she had a bad breast, with ten running wounds, (not of a cancerous nature). I was told that nothing could save her: she was then induced to use your Ointment and Pills, when in the short space of 3 months, they effected a perfect cure, to the astonishment of all who knew us. We obtained your medicines from Messrs Wright & Co., of Chartres-street, New Orleans. I send this from "Hotel des Princes," Paris, although, I had written it at New Orleans, before we finally left, at that time, not knowing your address at New York. (Signed) R. DURANT.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bleeding	Lunacy
Breast	Piles
Burns	Rheumatism
Cancer	Salt Rheum
Cholera	Scalds
Contracted hands	Sore Throats
Croup	Skin Diseases
Goat	Scrofula
Gonorrhea	Scurvy
Gravel	Sore Heads
Hemorrhoids	Ulcers
Indigestion	Wounds

* Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 80, Maiden Lane N. Y. 244 Strand, London. Also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the United States, in Pots, at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and \$1 each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.


* There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.
May 30, 1854.

JACOBSON'S CHEAP STORE.
STILES & ROWLAND.
WE are now in receipt of the Latest and most Fashionable Styles of
Spring & Summer GOODS,
Comprising every article necessary for Ladies' wear—Barrages, Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS, of all kinds. A select stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice selection of WATCHES and fine JEWELRY.

But the best of all an abundance of
GROCERIES,
Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, and every thing that can be called for in that line; all offered at prices as low as can be bought elsewhere. You will find it your interest to give us a call.
STILES & ROWLAND.
April 17, 1855.

EUGENE LEHARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER.
Surveyor & Architect.
POST OFFICE, BOWEN, Ga.
Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of five alias fi fas issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, two in favor of F. M. Horsey, one in favor of Harrel, Hare & Co., one in favor of R. Sevelt, Hyde & Clark, one in favor of Townsend, Crane & Co., and all against Joseph T. Huncutt; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in June next, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, a Negro Boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said fi fas.
A. BROWN, Shff.
May 15, 1855.

[No. 580.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the land office at Augusta, in the State of Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of May next, for the disposal of all that portion of the sections and parts of sections of land bearing odd numbers within six miles on each side of the line of the MOBILE AND OHIO RIVER RAILROAD, in the States of ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, subject to the double minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, and excepted from graduation as to price by the act of 4th August, 1854, which were advertised to be offered for sale in Proclamation No. 492, bearing date 23d May, 1853, but subsequently withdrawn until further notice for the proposed railroad from Brandon to Montgomery, by Public Notice No. 494, bearing date 19th August, 1853; and the same not being subject to private entry at the date of said withdrawal, were consequently not restored to market by General Notice No. 522, dated 5th September, 1854, situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.
Township four, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.
Township seven, of range eighteen.

Notice is also hereby given that all the lands situated outside of the six mile limits on each side of the above road withdrawn and not since restored to private entry as above stated, which will be subject to entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or (if for actual settlement and pre-emption) at the prices prescribed by the graduation act of 4th August, 1854, in the following named districts and townships in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, will be subject to entry and location on and after Monday, the nineteenth day of March next, to wit:

In the district of lands subject to sale at AUGUSTA, MISSISSIPPI:
North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Township seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, and five, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range eighteen.

In the district of lands subject to sale at DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA:
North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian.
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range two.
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range three.
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range four.
Townships thirteen and fourteen, of range five.

The townships herein designated in roman letters are wholly within the limits of six and fifteen miles respectively on each side of said road, and those in italics are partly within said limits, as designated on the diagram which will be furnished to the respective district offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The lands will be sold, subject to the right of way granted by the act of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid for said railroad, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.

The sections will be offered at the public sale in the order in which they are advertised. The sale will be kept open for a sufficient time to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks; and applications to make private entries of the lands offered at public sale under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.


By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.
Under the act of Congress approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain settlers therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws were extended over the above mentioned alternate odd numbered sections within six miles on each side of the route of the road, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the date of allotment, if proven up and paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, before the day fixed for the public sale; and by the act approved 27th March, 1854, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes," persons who settled and improved the above named sections prior to the date of withdrawal will be entitled to pre-emptions at the ordinary minimum price of the public lands, or at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, if proven up and paid for before the day fixed for the public sale. Therefore, every person entitled to the right of pre-emption in any of the alternate odd numbered sections above mentioned, within six miles of the route of the road, under the act of 3d March, 1853, above referred to, on settlements made prior to the 4th of February, 1853, (the date of allotment,) or under the act of 27th March, 1854, on settlements made prior to the date of the original withdrawal of the lands from market, likewise every person entitled to pre-emption under the act of 27th March, 1854, on any of the lands outside of the six-mile limits directed to be restored to entry on the 19th day of March next, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor at the price fixed by law as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the public sale or restoration to market of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
February 27, 1855.—w 13w.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Hight, McBurney & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
37, HAYNE ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.—1y.

Daguerrotyping.
J. N. PRIVETT very respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he is now prepared to accommodate all who wish LIKENESSES taken in the latest and most improved style.
Rooms two doors north of Messrs. Woodward and White's store.
April 24, 1856.

BENTON STEAM MILLS.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have their Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonville, on the Stage road to Oxford, and are now prepared to fill all bills of superior, smooth lumber with despatch and at moderate prices for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal.
We solicit patronage of the public generally.
J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.
Feb. 20, 1855.—lt

THE GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF THE ART UNION SOCIETY.

500,000 GIFTS VALUED AT THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Certificates for This Year, One Dollar.

The members of the ART UNION SOCIETY, on the occasion of this the tenth Distribution of the

WORKS OF ART accumulated by the Society during the past year, would respectfully call the attention of patrons to the fact that, being about to remove to the buildings in course of erection for the Society in the city of Washington, they will add the Real Estate and other Landlord Property belonging to the Society to the

DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS YEAR.

At the last meeting of the Society, it was determined to REDUCE THE CERTIFICATE OF SHARE FOR THIS GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO ONE DOLLAR EACH, thinking thereby that it would be the means of a more general diffusion of the works of art throughout the country, and will enable the Society to extend their labors for the advancement of the

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

In this country. The certificates of Share will be issued at

ONE DOLLAR.

accompanying which each purchaser will receive free of charge, by return mail, a beautiful Lane and Stipple Engraving, entitled

WASHINGTON ON DORCHESTER HEIGHTS, Representing an Eventual Period in the History of Our Country.

It will be seen, by referring to the list, that there are many valuable Pieces of Property, many costly paintings, superb statuary, beautiful engravings, costly jewelry, magnificent shawls, and other beautiful gifts, such as clocks, watches, illuminated works, etc., to the number of Five Hundred Thousand, worth Thirty Thousand Dollars.

As the Society expects to remove to the New Hall at Washington by the middle of June, the distribution will take place on the

FIRST OF JULY, 1855.

The same rules and regulations that have heretofore guided the Society's distributions will be adhered to in this, and no account will here be any postponement from day named.

All letters and communications, "post paid" for certificate, or on business, are to be addressed to the

Southern Office in Washington, Directed to the Secretary, who will answer by return mail. Single subscribers remitting Ten Dollars will receive the year's subscription to any of the MAGAZINES they may name in their letter, to be forwarded free of charge for the time of subscription, one year.

The following list constitutes a part of the GIFTS FOR 1855:

The splendid House at the 11th and 12th Streets, situated in Broadway, 50,000.

The superb Dwelling, the residence of the late Anson Sully, Esq., 15,000.

The beautiful summer residence, Gothic castellated grounds at Hawk's Nest on the Hudson River, 20,000.

5 small Dwellings, situated on the lot belonging to the society in 92d st., 10,000.

10 magnificent camel's hair shawls. These shawls are the most beautiful work of art ever beheld, 10,000.

4 sets of Diamond Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all antique patterns, in a beautiful pearl jewel box, 10,000.

10 sets of Pearl Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all different styles, and of Persian manufacture, 5,000.

12 Gold Watches for Ladies, very beautiful and curious works of art; one the size of a half dime, 700.

10 Watches for Gentlemen, all very heavy of different styles and patterns, 1,300.

50 Boudoir, Toilet and Dressing Cases for Ladies, some finished in pearl patterns, Louis XIV., 2,500.

1 large clock, a very beautiful work of art, made by Lipordi at Cologne, inlaid in a style of beauty and art unsurpassed, 1,000.

1,000 Gold Trinkets, all different patterns, very heavy, 2,000.

200 copies of the lives of great sitters, superbly bound, with an engraving of each artist, 2,000.

50,000 Illuminated albums, different styles and patterns, 50,000.

200 copies of Griswold's Republicanism, splendidly bound, with tinted engravings, 4,000.

100 copies of Duyell's Illustrations of Sinkspeare. To the admirers of the Great poet, this work will be an acquisition, 10,000.

PAINTINGS.

Venus sending forth Cupid and Hyacinth, Titian, 2,000.

There are others by the same artists, all original, besides some by Raphael, Titian, Sully, Reynolds, Osgood, Doughty, Cole, Chapman, Divis, Veret, Stuart, Herbert, Tack, Bennington, Read, Bartlett, Schloes, Huntington, Johnson, Schmidt, Rembrandt, Schuch, Perini, Lewis, Ellis, Hamilton, and others fully described in the catalogue, which will be forwarded on application by letter post-paid, to the Secretary, Bazaar Bldg., Mar 10.

Terms for Clubs:

Clubs of 10 1 Extra Certificate.

Clubs of 20 2 Extra Certificate.

Clubs of 50 5 Extra Certificate.

The money in all cases to accompany the application for Certificates.

LADIES FORMING CLUBS.

Will be entitled to the same terms as above, with the extra inducement of the Present of a magnificent set of BUDDOIR FURNITURE, with Rich Colored India Hangings, fine India Lace Curtains and everything of the most excellent Description to the Ladies' Club who will send the 1st remittance for Certificates.

POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as agents, and the Postmaster remitting the largest amount for shares will receive a handsome Gold Watch and Chain, valued at Two Hundred Dollars. The money must accompany the application (by letter, postpaid), in all cases, and the Certificate, with the Engraving, will be forwarded free of charge by return mail.

Correspondents are requested to write their address, with the County, Town, Post Office and State, plainly, in order to avoid mistakes. All letters answered by return mail.

Catalogues of all the Gifts, with value and explanation, can be obtained on application to the Secretary, to whom all letters for Certificates, &c., must be addressed.

ALFRED JOURDAIN, Secretary.

A. U. S. ROOMS, Washington, D. C.

MAYNARD LEWIS, Directors.

FRANCIS INCE, Directors.

FERNANDO LIVINGSTON, Directors.

T. W. BAUER, Treasurer.

January 22, 1855. 6m.

BLANKS.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Neatly executed on the paper, agreeably to the forms of the New Code for Judges, Justices of the Peace, Clerks, Sheriffs, & Constables, also Land and Trust Deeds, for sale at the Republican Office.

Those who apply soon, will be furnished at very low rates.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY JACOB'S CORDIAL.

CHOLERA, MORBUS, DIARRHEA, BOWEL DISEASES, BILIOUS COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM.

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Enumeration.

1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhea.

2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery.

3d. It cures Cholera or Mexican Diarrhea.

4th. It relieves the severest Colic.

5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.

6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.

7th. It cures Painful Menstruation.

8th. It Relieves Pain in Back and Loins.

9th. It counteracts Nervousness and despondency.

10th. It restores Irregularities.

11th. It dispels gloomy and hysterical Feelings.

12th. It's an admirable Tonic.

A Few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it most efficient, and in my treatment, a valuable remedy." A. Host. Brian Warren, Judge of Supreme Court, Ga.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz: a SOVEREIGN REMEDY."

Wm. H. Underwood, Form early Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit.

"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine, to all afflicted with low disease, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—decidedly superior to any thing else tried by me."

A. A. Goulding, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of alkaline and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded."

Miles G. Dolphus, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is any credibly in human testimony, Jacob's Cordial must stand pre-eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations." A. Fleming, Cashier Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Griffin.

"This efficient remedy is traveling into celebrity as fast as Buncombe pushed his columns into Russia, and gaining commendation wherever tried." Georgia "Jeffersonian," May 19th, 1854.

For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State.

For Sale by

J. B. Hays & Co. White Plains, Caver & Gunnels, Rolling Springs; Williams & Smart, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; A. W. Kirby, J. F. Dailey, & Plains; Donn & Edwards, Asheville; W. C. Deane, Greensport; Wm. Thibault, M. H. Niles, & J. Pearson, Springfield, D. C. E. B. Burt, Centerville; W. E. Lacy & Co. Gadsden; J. S. Camp & Co. Telford; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; Lancy & Harris, Cedar Bluff; Porter & Bate, Gainesville; J. R. and J. M. Houze, Lebanon; J. S. and S. J. Burnett, Van Buren; Brown & Phillips, Rawlingsville.

GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Harrel & Risley, N. Y.; J. Wright & Co. N. Orleans.

WARDHOUSE COMMISSION BUSINESS, In Wetumpka.

The subscriber has recently rented the Warehouse, lately occupied by T. Leak, Esq., and purchased his interest, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the Warehouse and Commission Business, and by strict attention to the interest of all who may favor him with their business, he hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of patronage.

The rates of Storage for Cotton will continue at 25 CENTS per BALE, for the season.

Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and the purchase of goods.

I shall at all times be prepared to advance Bagging, Rope, &c. to planters.

R. C. CLARK.

P. S. Having sold my interest in the Warehouse to Mr. R. C. CLARK, I take this occasion to recommend him favorably to the consideration of the public, as being every way worthy of their patronage.

TILMAN LEAK.

Oct. 31, '54—6m.

To Miners and Farmers.

Doct. HICKS, and Prof. DEBY of the Georgia Scientific Institute, inform the mining and agricultural community, that they have established at Rome, Floyd county, Ga. a complete laboratory for the chemical examination and analysis of all kinds of metallic substances, earths, fertilizers, &c. The fees are as follows:

For testing of any one mineral, \$5.

For an analysis (quantitative) of the same, 10.

For each ingredient in a compound substance, 10.

For analysis or assay of gold, tin or silver, 20.

For all other operations not above specified, moderate rates.

All specimens to be sent free of expense to J. W. HICK & Co's Drug Store, Rome, where a list of localities, specimens of accompanying rocks, depth from which extracted, and weighing if possible at least one quarter of a pound.

The preparation of fine Medicines, of pure Chemicals, &c. will also be attended to.

N. B. The fee will always be expected previous to the report being made.

Feb. 20, 1855—2m.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Having located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1855—1y.

C. C. Porter, Resident Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Ala.

Last Notice.

I will attend at the following times and places, on my last round, for the purpose of assessing the remainder of the taxes of those who have not yet given in, and for the purpose of saving themselves and me further trouble, I hope they will be punctual in attendance.

Rabbit Town, Monday May 7.

White Plains, Tuesday " 8.

Teague's Roads, Wednesday " 9.

Sugar Hill, Thursday " 10.

Pine Grove, Friday " 11.

One Shade Cheaper THAN THE CHEAPEST! JOSEPH KAHN

Is now receiving a fine and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear, of the Latest Styles and Fashions.

According to the hard times and scarcity of money, he has made his prices on goods LOWER than ever. Merchants generally sing out Cheap, but he has the

Genuine,

and will prove it by all who may give him a call.

March 27,—2m.

CRAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.

The subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted

CHINCH PROOF.

All who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in use. Call and examine.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.

J. H. C.

Feb. 13, 1855.

To Bounty Land Claimants.

The undersigned having procured the necessary forms to be used by applicants for Bounty Land under the late Act of Congress, of March 3d, 1853, Respectfully informs all who may be interested, that he is prepared to prosecute their claims for a reasonable compensation.

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.

March 27, 1855.

Money Wanted!!

All persons indebted to A. G. & J. F. Nunnally, by note or account, are hereby notified to pay up without delay, if they wish to save cost. We are compelled to have money, and this is the LAST and ONLY notice we shall give.

A. G. & J. F. NUNNELLY.

April 3, 1855.

A large lot of good Pine lumber building (nearly all dry) on hand for sale by

MORRIS, HICK & CO.

Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

New Livery Stable.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Horses, Buggies, Hack, or to procure private conveyance to any part of the country. His arrangements are so complete that none need fear disappointment, at any time, and his stock and vehicles shall be of the first quality. He will have spirited horses to suit the young and dashing, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the old.

PRICES.

Duggy and horse, per day \$2.00.

Hack & two horses " 3 00.

Single horse, or Duggy alone 1 00.

Persons who hire Horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages; for they who dance all ways love to pay the fiddler.

JAMES H. PRIVETT.

April 3, 1855.

MARTIN W. WHEELER, Attorney at Law, AND

Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will attend to all business entrusted to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.

April 4, 1854.

COLDFATE Cherokee Institute.

The undersigned, of the above named Institute, will commence on the 1st of Monday, in September, 1854.

A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils, will be ready, and also ample rooms for classes, and for the medical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city (Rome), to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils named to his name, has undertaken to found here a new and useful school, and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most secure assurance of its determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this and other responsible fields of labor, not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so called Female Colleges of the day.

S. FOUCHÉ, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructress in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.

Mrs. F. DELANOR, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

Mrs. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms.

To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any or all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be \$25.00 for the scholastic year—or \$150.00 for the Spring term of six months, and \$100.00 for the Fall term of four months. Board in good families can be had at \$10.00 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate department \$50.00 per year. French \$30.00. Drawing \$20.00. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin in most other institutions. Money \$30.00 for the Spring term and \$20.00 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 10 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

S. FOUCHÉ.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Jennings of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar Town, Polk co. M. R. Right, Esq. of Cherokee co. Ala. Aug. 29—1y.

NEW STAGE LINE FROM

Guntersville to Jacksonville.

A Tri-weekly line of four horse Post Coaches is now running and permanently established, between Jacksonville and Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga. via Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee river Rail Road, above Montevallo. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road) and Bridgeport, (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road), it being only sixty miles, or six hours run on fine Mail steamers which pass daily to either of the above points. Whiteburg (the Huntsville landing) is only 30 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a McAdams road ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodating drivers; it runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travellers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangements are such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 5 p. m. to 3 a. m. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in daylight. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock a. m., and arrive at Jacksonville same days, at 10 1/2 p. m. Leave Jacksonville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock a. m., arrive at Guntersville same days at 10 1/2 p. m.

Fare from Guntersville to Jacksonville \$6. To Talladega \$9. Montgomery \$14. Way passengers ten cents per mile.

Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor, Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854—at

BENJ. A. BROOKS, Attorney at Law, AND

Solicitor in Chancery, WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 3, 1853—y.

WASHINGTON HALL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equidistant from the Mason and Western, West end and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travellers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors.

JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.

June 1, 1852—y.

Bounty Land.

The undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary forms and instructions, and is prepared to procure their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon every reasonable able terms.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

April 3, 1855.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.

The subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties, that they are now manufacturing

WAGGONS of all sizes, From two to six horse, with or without bodies, also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice.

Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing THRESHING MACHINES, both Spike & Windmill-blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use; Gearing for Field and Gin houses; Bedsteads, Tables, Wardrobes, &c. any of which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS & CO.

F. G. MORRIS, HIRSH HICKS, J. R. LOYN, Morrisville, July 15, 1854.—1y.

Morrisville Flouring Mills. COME AND TRY US.

The subscriber would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has thoroughly repaired and greatly improved his mill which will enable him to do more grinding, make better flour and more of it than usual. And feel confident that he can now give the fullest satisfaction to any customer who will give him a fair trial.

The Mill is under the superintendence of Mr. ISAAC G. MORRIS, who is well known to

File

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRIOR OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

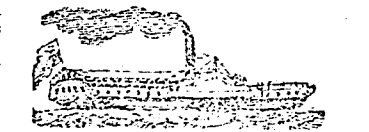
Vol. 19.—No. 23.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MAY 29, 1855.

Whole No. 964

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.
No failure to give notice of a wish to
discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
ranged are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
for each subsequent insertion.
Personal advertisements double the
regular rates.
Announcements of Candidates \$2.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

Fare Reduced!
Within Passage from Charleston to New
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK and CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,
500 Tons, Commander.
MARION, W. Foster,
200 Tons, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, S. C. TEXAS,
200 Tons, Commander.
SOUTHERNER, T. D. Egan,
200 Tons, Commander.
Leave Adger's Wharf every
Wednesday and Saturday, af-
ternoon, after the arrival of the
Carrs from the South & West.
These Steam Ships were built ex-
pressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort,
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.
Tables supplied with every luxury.
Attentive and courteous commanders
will ensure Travellers of this Line every
possible comfort and accommodation.
For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommodations,
apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$20 00
Steering, \$5 00
November 7, 1854.

FEVER & AGUE
OR
CHILLS AND FEVER.
CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL
CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of pre-
parations of all kinds now scat-
tered throughout the country, every
one knows that of them all, not
one in ten is worth anything.
Knowing this to be the fact, we
hesitate somewhat in introducing
Champion's Pills to the Public.
But that which is deserving pat-
entage should receive it, and we thus
introduce to your attention the
merits of Champion's Ague Pills,
which we do think worthy of pub-
lic favor. They have now been
before the people of the South and
West for sixteen years, and we do
not know of a single instance where
they have failed to effect a stand-
ing cure when taken in sufficient quan-
tity and according to the direc-
tions.

They also stand unrivalled in
other fevers originating in the same
causes, and are perfectly safe being
entirely vegetable.

SOLD BY
Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville.
R. M. Dickson, Alexandria.
D. M. Walker, Mr. Polk,
Cunningham and Clark,
California.

and by agents at Gaylesville
Turkey Town Dublin, and other
places.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
F. M. SWYER, & Co., Proprietors,
Baltimore, Md.
Haviland Hargal & Co. and Cohen
and Co., Charleston.
Haviland, Risley and company,
Augusta.

John Wright and company, New
Orleans.
J. B. Wilder and Brothers, Louis-
ville, Ky.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.
There will be a procession and
public installation of the Officers of
Bethel Lodge, No. 141, at Arba-
coccochee, on the 23d day of June
next. Brethren from the adjoin-
ing lodges are invited to attend.
By order of the Lodge.
W. W. ANDERSON, W. M.
Jas. Martin, Sec'y.

NEW GOODS.

We are receiving our supply of
**SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,**
and are now ready to supply all who
will favor us with their patronage.
Our Stock is comprehensive, embrac-
ing as it does, all the *VARIETY* of
ARTICLES demanded in this market.
Please call.
We are desirous of having all old ac-
counts closed.
WOODWARD & WHITE.
Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855—Gt.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW GRAND DUCHE OF BADEN LOT-
TERY LOAN.
Capital 14,000,000 Florins.
THIS LOAN is guaranteed by
the Government, and will be
drawn in different prizes, as fol-
lows:
14 of 50,000 Fls. | 54 of 40,000 Fls.
12 of 35,000 Fls. | 23 of 15,000 Fls.
2 of 12,000 " | 55 of 10,000 "
40 of 5,000 " | 2 of 4,000 "
58 of 4,000 " | 366 of 2,000 "
1944 of 1,000 Fls.
The lowest prize being 42 Fls.
12 Florins are equal to 5 Dollars.
The next Drawing takes place at
Caisruhe, under the Direction of
the Baden Government, on
The 31st May, 1855.

When every drawn number must
obtain one of the above-mentioned
Prizes, which will be paid in Cash,
at the offices of the undersigned.
These fortunate Shareholders, not
residing on the spot, will have their
share of prizes gained paid to them
through an established Bank. The
Lists of the result will be sent to
each Shareholder, and the success-
ful numbers published in the
Newspapers.

The Price of one Ticket is Two
Dollars.

The following advantages are
given by taking a number of Tick-
ets, viz:
11 Tickets cost only \$20
23 " " 40
50 " " 80
100 " " 150

The Price for Tickets can be
sent in Bank Notes or Drafts, pay-
able in any of the commercial towns
of Germany, Holland, France,
England, Scotland, or Ireland.
For Tickets and Prospectuses
apply to the undersigned Banking
house, which is appointed for the
sale of Tickets—
MORIS STEIBEL SONS,
Bankers,
FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE,
Germany.

N. B.—Letters to be directed
"per Steamer, via Liverpool," to
Moris Steibel Sons, Bankers, in
Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

Remittances which arrive after
the day of Drawing, will be re-
turned, or invested in the next
Drawing, at the option of the sen-
der.

The Prospectus of this Distribu-
tion can be inspected at the
Store of Mr. Joseph Kain, Jack-
sonville, where also Tickets may
be obtained.

May 1, 1855.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
Benton County.
TAKEN UP and for-
feited before Benjamin F.

Parker, Esq. by W. W.
Griffin, a certain male, brown eye,
about 4 years old, 14 hands high,
no marks or brands perceptible—
appraised at forty-five dollars, by
Ezekiel Harris and J. P. Parker,
this 2d day of May, A. D. 1855.

A. WOODS,
May 8, 1855, Judge of Probate.

Masonic.

The members of all the Lodges
in Benton and adjoining counties
are most respectfully and cordially
invited to attend a celebration of
St. John's day, at this place on
Saturday, the 23d June, proximo.
The people of all ages, classes and
sexes are also respectfully invited.
There will be masonic address, a
public installation of the officers and
other ceremonies suitable to the
occasion.

J. L. WHITESIDE,
B. F. BRAY,
Surviving Committee of
Crozier Lodge, No. 78,
White Plains, Ala. May 12, '55.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
and
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Will promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to him, in this and
adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—19.

POETRY.

SOULS, NOT STATIONS.

Who shall judge a man from measures?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less—
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beset the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vests could do no more.
Ever waiting out of tone,
There are purple beds and golden
Hidden, crushed and overgrown.
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me
While he values this the highest
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, unprised above his fellows,
Of forgets his fellows then,
Masters—masters—remember
That your meekest kinds are men!
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought, and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine
In a man's emboding name.
There are foam emboldened oceans,
There are little wood-chad rills,
There are fife inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills;
But God, who counts by souls, not sta-
tions,
Loves and prospers you and me,
For to Him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Telling hand alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth and fame;
Telling hand alone are penmen,
Fed and fattened on the same.
By the sweat of labor's forehead,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly laments his voice.
But truth and justice are eternal,
Even with lawlessness and light,
And sinners' wrongs shall never pros-
per.

Where there is a sunny right,
And God, whose world-wide voice is
Singing
Blissful peace to you and me,
Will shake oppression with its tides
As the pebbles of the sea.

ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing;
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one the duties wait thee,
Let thy will be strength to each,
Let no future dreams elude thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven)
Joy is sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready too to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee,
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's sorrow,
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow,
Every day begin again.

Every hour that flees so slowly
Has its task to do or bear;
Lament the crown, and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond;
Nor the only folk forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching Heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken,
Ere the pilgrimage be done.
Halleluiah! Halleluiah!

THEORETICAL—Gov. Rector
has set aside the election in six districts
of Kansas, and ordered a new one.
The pro-slavery men will not vote, it is
thought, nor allow an election to be held.
Thus the foolish interference of the Aboli-
tion leaders, with the affairs of Kansas,
by sending bodies of men there express-
ly to exclude slavery, is about to pro-
duce the effect they were warned it
would have. Northern leaders have
told their constituents, that the idea of
a collision being produced by their meas-
ures, was preposterous. Yet their mad-
ness has plunged Kansas into a deep
almost of civil war, and a spark may,
at any moment, kindle a flame, the re-
sults of which cannot be contemplated
without the gravest anxiety.

ARKANSAS Gold Discovery.—The
recent discovery of a rich gold mine on
the Arkansas has created quite an ex-
citement on the borders of Missouri.
A letter from Springfield, in that State,
dated the 26th ult. says:
"Yesterday fifteen or twenty of our
citizens started for Noosho, where they
are to join a company of near one thou-
sand persons, all bound for the Winche-
ster Mountains, about four hundred
miles from this place, and up the Ar-
kansas river. Several persons, residents
of Newton county, have recently re-
turned, some of whom are said to have re-
ceived three thousand dollars in fifty
days' digging and washing. Quite an
excitement prevails here, and another
company is to go out as soon as the
guides and pilots return."

THE HUNTER'S PERIL.

Captain Hayne Reid, in his
"Hunter's Feast," gives the follow-
ing graphic account of a thrilling
adventure he had on one of the
American rivers. While in search
of the scarlet Ibis, his boat floated
away and left him on a barren is-
land. He tells his story thus:
I lay in a stupor quite unconscious
how long I know not; but many
hours, I am certain. I know this
by the sun; it was going down
when I awoke, if I may so term the
recovery of my sickened senses.
I was aroused by a strange circum-
stance; I was surrounded by dark
objects of hideous shapes and hues
—reptiles they were. They had
been before my eyes for some time
but I had not seen them. I had
only a sort of dreamy conscious-
ness of their presence; but I heard
them at length; my ear was in bet-
ter tune, and the strange noise they
uttered reached my intellect. It
seemed like the blowing of great
bells, with now and then a note
harder and louder, like the roaring
of a bull. This startled me, and I
looked up, and bent my eyes upon
the objects, they were the forms of
the *crocodiles*, the giant lizards
—they were alligators. Lunge ones
they were, some of them; and man-
y were they in number—a hun-
dred at least, were crawling over
the islet, before, behind, and on all
sides around me. Their long, gnat
jaws and channelled snouts projec-
ted forward so as almost to touch
my body; and their eyes, usually
hidden, seemed to glare. Impelled
by this new danger, I sprang to
my feet, when, recognizing the up-
right form of man, the reptiles
scattered off, and plunging hurried-
ly into the lake, hid their hideous
bodies under the water.

The incident in some measure
revived me. I saw that I was not
alone; there was company even in
the crocodiles. I gradually became
more myself, and began to reflect
with some degree of coolness upon
the circumstances that surrounded
me. My eyes wandered over the
islet; every inch of it came under
my glance; every object upon it
was scrutinized; the moulted feath-
ers of wild fowls, the pieces of
sand, the fresh water muscled (un-
dressed) strewn upon the beach—all were
examined. Still the barren an-
swer, no means of escape.

The islet was but the head of a
sand bar formed by the ebb, per-
haps gathered together within the
year. It was bare of herbage, with
the exception of a few tufts of grass.
There were neither tree nor bush
upon it; not a stick. A raft indeed!
There was not wood enough to
make a raft that would have float-
ed a frog. The idea of a raft was
but briefly entertained; such a
thought had certainly crossed my
mind, but a single glance around
the islet dispelled it before it had
taken shape. I paced my prison
from end to end; from side to side
I walked it over. I tried the wa-
ter's depth; on all sides I sounded
it, wading recklessly in; every-
where it deepened rapidly as I ad-
vanced. Three lengths of myself
from the islet's edge, and I was up
to the neck. The huge reptiles
swam around, snorting and blow-
ing; they were boisterous in their
element. I could not have waded
safely ashore, even had the water
been shallow. To swim it—no—
even though I swam like a duck,
they would have closed upon and
quartered me before I could have
made a dozen strokes. Horrified
by their demonstrations, I turned
back upon dry ground, and paced
the islet with dripping garments.
I continued walking until night,
which gathered round me dark and
dismal. With night came new
voices, the hideous voices of the
nocturnal swamp; the quack, quack
of night heron, the screech of the
swamp owl, the cry of the bittern,
the tinkling of the bell frog, and
the chirp of the savannah cricket,
all told upon my ear. Sounds still
harsher and more hideous were
heard around me—the splashing
of the alligator, and the roaring of
his voice; these reminded me that
I must not go to sleep. To sleep,
I must not have slept for a single
instant. Even when I lay for a
few minutes motionless, the dark
reptiles came crawling round me,
so close that I could have put forth
my hands and touched them.

At intervals, I sprang to my feet,
shouted, swept my gun around,
and chased them back to the wa-
ter, into which they betook them-
selves with a sudden plunge, but
with little semblance of fear. At
each fresh demonstration on my
part they showed less alarm, until
I could no longer drive them, either
with shouts or threatening gestures.

They only retreated a few feet, form-
ing an irregular circle around
me.
Thus hemmed in, I became fright-
ened in turn. I loaded my gun
and fired; I killed none. They are
impervious to a bullet, except in the
eye or under the fore arm. It
was too dark to aim at these parts;
and my shots glanced harmlessly
from the pyramidal scales of their
bodies. The loud report, however,
and the blaze, frightened them,
and they fled, to return again after
a long interval. I was asleep when
they returned; I had gone to sleep
in spite of my efforts to keep awake.
I was startled by the touch of some-
thing cold; and, half-stilled by the
strong musky odor that filled the
air, I threw out my arms. My
fingers rested upon an object slip-
pery and clammy; it was one of
these monsters—one of gigantic
size. He had crawled close along
side me, and was preparing to make
his attack, as I saw that he was
bent in the form of a bow, and I
knew that these creatures assumed
that attitude when about to strike
their victim. I was just in time to
spring aside, and avoid the stroke
of his powerful tail, that the next
moment swept the ground where
I had lain. Again I fired, and he,
with the rest, once more retreated
to the lake.

All thoughts of going to sleep
were at an end. Not that I felt
wakeful; on the contrary, wearied
with my day's exertions—for I had
had a long pull under a tropical
sun—I could have laid down upon
the earth, in the mud, anywhere,
and slept in an instant. Nothing
but the dread certainty of my peril
kept me awake. Once again, be-
fore morning, I was compelled to
battle with the hideous reptiles,
and chased them away with a shot
from my gun.
Morning came at length, but
with no change in my perilous po-
sition. The light only showed me
my island prison, but revealed no
way of escape from it. Indeed,
the change could not be called for
the better; for the fervid rays of an
almost vertical sun poured down
upon me until my skin blistered.
I was already speckled with the
bites of a thousand swamp flies
and mosquitoes that all night prey-
ed upon me. There was not a cloud
in the heavens to shade me; and
the sunbeams smote the surface of
the dead bayon with a double in-
tensity.

Towards evening I began to
hunger; no wonder at that. I had
not eaten since leaving the village
settlement. To assuage thirst, I
drank the water of the lake,
turbid and slimy as it was. I drank
it in large quantities, for it was hot
and only moistened my palate
without quenching the cravings of
my appetite. Of water there was
enough; I had more fear from want
of food. What could I eat? The
ibis. But how to cook it? There
was nothing wherewith to make a
fire—not a stick. No matter for
that. Cooking is a modern inven-
tion, a luxury for pampered palates.
I divested the ibis of his brilliant
plumage, and ate it raw. I spoiled
my specimen, but at the time
there was little thought of that.
There was not much of the nature
left in me. I anatomized the
hour I had ever promised to
procure the bird; I then wished my
friend up to his neck in the swamp.
The ibis did not weigh above three
pounds, bones and all. It served
me for a second meal; a breakfast;
but at this *dinner sans fourchette*
I picked the bones.

What next? Starve? No—not
yet. In the battles I had had with
the alligators during the second
night, one of them had received a
shot that proved mortal. The hide-
ous carcass of the reptile lay dead
upon the beach. I need not starve;
I could eat that. Such were my
reflections. I must hunger, though,
before I could bring myself to touch
the musky morsel. Two days more
fasting conquered my squeamish-
ness; I drew out my knife, cut a
steak from the alligator's tail, and ate
it—not the one I had first killed, but
a second; the other was now
putrid, rapidly decomposing under
the hot sun—its odor filled the
islet.

The stench had grown intoler-
able. There was not a breath of air
stirring; otherwise I might have
shunned it by keeping to windward.
The whole atmosphere of the islet,
as well as a large circle around it,
was impregnated with the fearful
effluvia. I could bear it no longer.
With the aid of my gun, I
pushed the half decomposed carcass
into the lake. Perhaps the current
might carry it away; it did; I had
the satisfaction to see it float off.
This circumstance led me into a

train of reflections. Why did the
body of the alligator float? It was
swollen, inflated with gases. Hal-
An idea shot suddenly through
my mind—one of those brilliant
ideas, the children of necessity.
I thought of the floating alligator,
of its intestines—what if I inflated
them? Yes, yes! buoys and blad-
ders, floats and life preservers!
that was the thought. I would
open the alligators, and make a
buoy of their intestines, and that
would bear me away from the is-
let!

I did not lose a moment's time;
I was full of energy; hope had given
me new life. My gun was load-
ed—a huge crocodile that swam
near the shore received the shot in
his eye. I dragged him on the
beach, with my knife I laid open
his entrails. Few they were, but
enough for my purpose. A plume
quill from the wing of the ibis
served me for a blow pipe. I saw
the bladder-like skin expand, until
I was surrounded by objects like
great sausages. These were tied
together, and fastened to my body
and then, with a plunge, I entered
the waters of the lake and floated
downward. I had tied on my life
preserver in such a way that I sat
in the water in an upright position,
holding my gun with both hands.
This I intended to have used as a
club in case I was attacked by the
alligators; but I had chosen the
hot hour of noon, when these crea-
tures lie in a half torpid state, and
to my joy I was not molested.

Half an hour's drifting with the
current carried me to the end of
the lake, and I found myself at the
débarcadere of the bayon. Here to
my great delight, I saw my boat
in the swamp, where it had been
caught and held fast by the sedge.
A few minutes more, and I had
swung myself over the gunwale,
and was sculling with eager strokes
down the smooth waters of the bay-
on.

From the Chicago Tribune.
**Terrible Tragedy at
Beloit Wis.**
From a private letter at Beloit,
we learn the following particulars
of a dreadful tragedy which occur-
red in that place on the morning
of the 23d inst.
The wife of a citizen of that town
was awakened from her sleep on
the morning of the 23d, by a noise
which she heard in an adjoining
apartment. In a moment more
she saw a gleam from a dark lan-
tern, held by a man in that room
and screaming with affright awake
her husband who was sleeping at
her side. As he sprang from the
bed the intruder fired at him with
a pistol, the ball just missing his
head and burying itself in the pil-
low. Snatching a double barreled
gun from the wall, he discharged
both barrels at the intruder. The
contents of one barrel entered the
man's head and the other his body,
killing him instantly. Leaving
the body where it fell, the gentle-
man and his wife proceeded to the
nearest neighbor, told him what
had happened, and induced him to
return with them to their house.
But imagine the feelings of the
neighbor, himself a man universal-
ly esteemed and respected, to re-
cognize in the mangled body of the
dead robber—his own son!

Upon returning to his house, the
father found his son's room unoc-
cupied, the window open, a rope
ladder extending from the window
to the ground.
The gentleman who shot the rob-
ber had suffered the loss of two gold
watches some time before in a mys-
terious manner, and now attributes
their theft to this person.

From the Buffalo Democracy.
**A SECOND ATTEMPT TO SOUND
NIAGARA RIVER AT THE
BRIDGE.**

We have received a letter from
the accomplished Engineer of the
Railroad Suspension Bridge below
the Niagara Falls, which was not
intended for publication, but which
we will take the liberty to present
to our readers:
Suspension Bridge, April 28.
SAML. WILKINSON, Esq.—Dear
Sir: I received the *D. moervey*,
with your account of my attempt
at sounding the river. After you
left another attempt was made with
a similar iron of about 40 pounds
weight, attached to a No. 11 wire
—all freely suspended, so as not to
impede the fall of the weight. I
then let the weight fall from the
Bridge, a height of 225 feet. It
struck the surface fairly, with the
point down—must have sunk to
some depth, but was no longer out
of sight than about one second when
it made its appearance again on

the surface, about 100 feet down
the stream, and skipped along like
a chip, until it was checked by the
wire. We then commenced haul-
ing in slowly, which made the iron
bounce like a ball, when a cake of
ice struck it, and ended our sport.
I am satisfied that *no metal* has
sufficient specific gravity to pierce
that current—even with the mo-
mentum acquired by a fall of 225
feet. The velocity of the iron when
striking, must have been equal to
124 feet per second—and conse-
quently its momentum near 5,000
pounds. Its surface opposed to the
current was about fifty sq. inches.
This will give an idea of the
strength of that current, and at the
same time hint at Titan forces that
have been at work to scoop out the
bed of the Niagara river.

I am now satisfied that our friend
the English captain, was sounding
in vain.
Yours respectfully and truly,
JOHN A. ROEBLING.

A new American manufacture, that
of plate glass, has been commenced in
Williamsburg, New York, where plates
of glass ten feet wide and twenty
feet long will be made. A plate ten
feet square can be made so strong that
it will hold a ton weight, and so clear that
persons can read the fine print of a news-
paper through a piece four inches thick.
It is a singular fact that the best English
plate glass is made from American sand.
With New Jersey, possessing the proper
raw material in so remarkable a degree,
it is singular that this article has been so
long imported.

The pay of the French soldier is one
cent per day. Out of that munificent
allowance, he must provide himself
with thread, needles, &c., to keep his
uniform in repair. Then he must re-
place all things lost or spoiled while in
his possession, from the army stores.
He is furnished with one pair of pants-
trousers, and one pair of shoes per year,
and one coat every two years. On leav-
ing service at the end of the seven years,
the gun, sabre, and coat are taken from
him, and whatever is left he is entitled to.

BEATING TO QUARTERS—Near the
New York Tribune on the subject of the
contest in Kansas:

It is evident that the time to try men's
souls has now come in Kansas. The
villains who have gone there from Mis-
souri, with clubs, bowie-knives and re-
volvers, to overthrow the genuine settlers
and establish slavery at whatever cost,
must now be met determinedly if their
perfidious purpose is not to be accom-
plished. If the Executive will send
thither a couple of regiments to main-
tain order and see that the people of the
Territory are not outvoted and domi-
neered over by Mr. Archibald's gangs of
brigands from Missouri, very well. It
is the plain duty of the President to
send the troops there for that purpose.
No Indian disturbances are to be compar-
ed in importance with the outrageous
commitments in Kansas. But if General
Pleiss full to do this, the people of the
Free States should take the matter in
hand and at once furnish the people of
the Territory with the means of arming
and protecting themselves. A hundred
thousand dollars would be well expend-
ed in equipping, drilling and supporting
a corps of five hundred frontier rangers,
who might engage in peaceful avocations
when not on actual service, and in case
of need be ready to sustain the Govern-
ment in executing the laws and defending
the rights of the people.

We shall doubtless soon know what
the Executive will do in the premises.
If nothing is done the people should lose
no time in taking the necessary action.
The emergency is pressing and the issue
of the struggle un-parkably import-
ant.

MADNESS OF GAMBLING.—A military
officer, residing at the time of the occur-
rence, we are about to mention, in one
of the small towns on the southern coast
of Ireland was passionately fond of gam-
bling, and one night, after losing all his
money and other valuables at the gam-
ing table, offered to stake his wife, a
lovely woman, against all that his op-
ponent had won from him. The offer
was accepted, the game played, and the
officer beaten. The wife, indignant at
her lord's seeming want of affection, and
little knowing the infatuation of gam-
bling, determined on becoming the prop-
erty of the winner, seeing that the hus-
band had shown so little respect, not to
say regard for her. The husband's bon-
or being at stake, he could offer no ob-
jection—the wife, who had no children,
accompanied her new master, and the
poor victim to the hellish passion of gam-
bling, became a *manacled*. Often and
often have we met the poor fellow on
the sea-shore, his hands behind his back,
gazing intensely across the broad ex-
pansive ocean, as if he expected the re-
turn of her on whom his soul had been
lost, and still remembered, from its bos-
om—wild and tempestuous as his own
—but she never came.

Hamilton (C. W.) Banner.

A free negro named Langston, has
been elected clerk of the Township in
which he resides, in Loraine County,
Ohio.

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1855.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

We learn that a statement has reached this place, on the way bill, that the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, was 5,000 ahead of Mr. Wise in seven-teen counties.

TALLASHEE MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.—We were prevented by unforeseen hindrances from fulfilling a promise to be in attendance at the examination, on Friday last, of the pupils of the above named school. We are gratified however in being able to state, from information received from those who were present and competent to judge that the examination was very creditable to Teacher and pupils, and altogether highly satisfactory to the patrons and friends of the school. For a more particular account of the examination, see the communication of "Spectators."

GROCERIES.—We invite the particular attention of all who are interested in the purchase of Groceries, &c. to the advertisement of Messrs. Stanford & Pittner, and Wm. E. Alexander & Co. These houses have been established a number of years, and have justly entitled themselves, by a correct and accommodating course in the transaction of business, to the confidence of the public. Those who may wish to purchase Groceries, could now believe, do better than by calling upon them.

We have been requested by J. N. Wills, Esq. to withdraw his name from the list of candidates for Representative. His recent ill health, and the probability of its continuance, renders his withdrawal imperatively necessary, which it is hoped will be a sufficient apology to his numerous friends.

KANSAS.—THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—Our readers will remember that some months ago, in noticing the establishment of a new paper in Kansas Territory, called the "Herald of Freedom," we expressed our fears very decidedly of the issue which was about being made up. The paper mentioned was established for the purpose of aiding and encouraging emigrating parties from the North, so as to make Kansas a free State, while the citizens of Missouri and other Southern States, had manifested decided opposition to this course on the part of the North, and an equally decided determination to make it a slave State. We stated then that this state of things would bring the elements of opposition into more immediate collision than ever before, and that it might even prove to be the entering wedge of sanguinary civil war. And we ask the reader now to notice how perfect our prediction, thus far, has been fulfilled, and how the endless law of retaliation is likely to be acted out; not that we have any ambition to be regarded as prophets of evil; for in what we then said, we even "thought better than we knew;" but we think it is time that all classes were warned of coming danger, in order that they may be prepared to act as circumstances may require. We publish to-day several extracts from Northern and Southern papers, on the subject of Kansas troubles, of very decided tone. One of these from the New York Tribune the leading abolition paper of the North, says that the time to try men's souls has come—speaks of the villains, as it calls them, who have gone there from Missouri, and says they must be determinedly met, and that a hundred thousand dollars would be well expended in equipping, drilling and supporting a corps of five hundred frontier rangers, to aid in executing the laws and defending the rights of the people. In other words, as that paper doubtless really means, to keep southern men from going there with their property. From other sources we learn that measures are being taken to raise, in Missouri and other Southern States, ten thousand men and one million of dollars, for the purpose of defending the rights of southern settlers. These measures look ominous, and bode no good for the future, and unless the threatened evil can be avoided, by prompt and energetic action on the part of the Executive of the Union, we see no means of averting the coming storm, and the incalculable evils which must result from such a collision.

So long as the southern people were shut out from all possible participation in the benefits of settling the fertile lands of the north western territories, by that impenetrable political Chinese wall, the "Missouri Compromise," yanked down was comparatively quiet in the undisturbed possession; but no sooner is this removed, than southern settlers are threatened with being overrun by northern emigrating parties, like hordes of Goths and Vandals. The Southern people respected and strictly obeyed the compromise law while it was in force, altho' they believed it unjust! and now that this bar to the possession and enjoyment of their inalienable rights is removed, why cannot the northern people act in the same peaceful and conserva-

tive manner? The reader can frame an answer in his own mind.

The following extract from the Mobile Register, shows in what light, the able and experienced Editor of that paper views the dangers of the approaching crisis:—

KANSAS TROUBLES.

Abolition agitation, so industriously and ferociously persisted in for years, is bearing its legitimate fruits of violence. In another column will be found some late intelligence from the West, which shows an exasperated feeling that is ripe for bloodshed and war. This cannot be helped, neither in our judgement is it to be regretted. The abolitionists have made up an issue with the Southern States of the Union that it is now impossible to avoid or longer postpone.—There is no backing out on either side. Fanatic revolutions never go backwards, and for the South to give way is destruction. We must resist, we must fight, or we must abandon our homes and country to the fate of Jamaica. The sooner our people make up their minds to these inevitable consequences, and set about preparing for them, the better. The cries of "Union" and "fraternity" have lost their potency, and abolitionism sweeps on over them and every other consideration of patriotism and humanity with a savage disdain and with blood-shot eyes unblinkingly fixed on the end. *Delenda est Carthago* is its battle cry. National parties are no longer available to defend us or to postpone the issue.—Southern know nothings, who now tell us they are preparing to breast the torrent, will share the common fate, and be swept away before the oncoming torrent.

The South can rely upon itself alone, and it becomes her magistrates, her legislators, her good, brave and wise men, to be setting their houses in order for the event. The crises requires coolness, courage and promptitude. The whole people of the South united in one great homogeneous party, may yet save the Union. They can, at least, save themselves. The first blow has been struck, and blood has been spilled on the borders of Missouri. The cause of all this State is the common cause of all the Southern States. She must not be permitted to be overwhelmed. Massachusetts, in her legislative capacity, has already pledged the "whole force of the commonwealth" to sustain the abolition emissaries of Northern emigrant societies, who were sent there for the express purpose of establishing an abolition robber community on the borders of Missouri. If she sends an armed man there, two should be despatched to resist him. This is a last state of things for a country such as ours, has been, where public opinion has heretofore had the force of armies in sustaining the decrees of law. But it is not of our seeking or making. The quarrel has been pushed upon us against our entreaties and protestations, and in spite of all our appeals to brotherhood. Both honor and self-preservation command us to pick up the gauntlet of battle and prepare for the inevitable issue.

To the Voters of Benton County.

Having for some time past had under serious consideration the propriety of becoming a candidate for a seat in the Senate of the next Legislature, from the Senate and continued solicitations from personal friends in different parts of the County to do so, I can no longer hesitate as to my duty in relation to it. I therefore respectfully present myself as a candidate for a seat in the Senate of the next Legislature. And whilst domestic engagements will forbid me entering the canvass for some short time, and believing too that it is an inauspicious time for that extravagant system of canvassing that has in some instances heretofore characterized the course of candidates, I must respectfully ask some indulgence from the voters of the County; with the assurance however on my part, that in due time before the election, I shall consider it my duty and privilege to meet the people in their respective public assemblages, and there fairly, fully & without disguise, present them with my views of the best state policy, and as far as I may be enabled to do so, learn their wants and wishes in regard to legislation; that I may, if honored with their confidence, be enabled to more fully and faithfully discharge my duty as their Representative.

Very respectfully,
MILES W. ABERNATHY.

TALLASHEE SCHOOL, UNDER THE CHARGE OF MR. J. S. LASSITER.

We had the pleasure of being present at the examination of the students of this school, on the 25th inst. and were so much pleased with every thing that occurred during the day, that we hope a brief account of it may not be uninteresting to many of your readers.

The examination took place in a grove near the residence of Mr. Warren Harris, and commenced at 9 o'clock with a reading class of quite small boys and misses, and it was manifest to every one present that an unusual degree of pains had been taken by the teacher, to properly train them in this all important part of an education.

Next came the 2nd class in Arithmetic and Geography, and although several of the students had only commenced these studies with the session, yet they proved clearly by their prompt and correct answers, and the confidence they displayed in their ability to do so, that both teacher and pupil had been neither slothful in business, nor negligent in the important duties resting upon them.

The senior class was also examined in Arithmetic, Grammar and Familiar Science in all of which they individually displayed to a delighted audience, that they were close students and had been making a proper use of the advantages they have in their faithful and efficient teacher. And what added greatly to the interest and comfort of the audience, was, at 12 o'clock, all were summoned to a large table, fitted up in the grove, upon which was one of the most sum-

ptuous dinners that it has been our happy lot to partake of in many a long day; all the contribution of the patrons of the school; and it is needless to add, that of the 150 guests who surrounded it, not one seemed remiss in doing ample justice to the occasion. There were assembled, the fathers and mothers, the brothers and sisters of the students, with others from a distance, and a goodly number of the fairest of creation, all with their cheerful countenances and smiles, giving aid and comfort to patron, teacher, and student, in the laudable cause of education that they are so zealously engaged in at this place. We would therefore with all due respect, say to every neighborhood, go and do likewise—and the time is not far distant, when the gloomy clouds of ignorance and bigotry will be banished, and the genial light of knowledge and science will overshadow our blessed country.

The exercises were concluded with speeches from all the male Students, some of which would have reflected honor on our oldest and best orators, and a soul stirring address from Col. W. P. Davis, on the subject of education.—Messrs. Ellis, Lewis, and Wright were also called upon for speeches, which was promptly responded to, to the edification and delight of all present.

SPECTATORS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE
STEAMSHIP BAL TIC.

LOUISVILLE, May 19, M.

The details of the Baltic's news were received too late to send South last night.

The Baltic arrived at 6 P. M. with Liverpool dates of 5th inst. The allies are gaining ground. All the Russian outposts have been taken. Sanguinary encounters are frequent. A great number of Russian mortars have been taken, together with many prisoners. The latest dates from Sebastopol is the 4th.—The Emperor Napoleon narrowly escaped assassination on the 28th ult. An Italian fired two pistols at Napoleon, whilst he was on horseback. It is supposed that personal revenge was the object of assassination. Nothing has been done in the siege yet to warrant an assault. The bombardment was much slackened, and had not produced the results anticipated.

Cottons closed at 88½. Cotton active—weeks sales 107,000 bales at 4d advance. Wheat was 4 to 6d higher. Flour advanced 2c. Corn 2s higher and market active. Land firm.

The position of the allies was regarded as critical, notwithstanding the advantages they had gained. The bombardment slackened on the 28th ult., so as not to exhaust ammunition. An immense Russian force was reported as concentrating near Sebastopol, said to be 100,000 men strong. Daily telegraphic communication with the Crimea continues, but Government was very cautious with the news.

Lord John Russell reached London and M. Drouin de L'Huys had reached Paris from Vienna.

The British Budget passed both Houses.

The King of Prussia was ill with fever.

Lord Raglan admits that the bombardment has not produced the result looked for. The impression in England is that the siege will be abandoned, for the present, and the whole of Kanarsch and Balaklava would be left for defence, and a few corps of the main portion of the allies would try to penetrate into the interior and cut off supplies from Sebastopol; and then completely invest the town. Numerous reinforcements are almost constantly reaching the allies. The French reserve force of 80,000 men, near Constantinople, is expected to be sent to Balaklava.

London.—Barings' Circular quotes American stocks inactive, unchanged and nominal. Russian official accounts of 24th represent the damage as not so great, which was repaired immediately, and that skirmishes were generally successful. The loss sustained by batteries on 11th was seven sub-batteries with 436 men killed six superiors and 23 subordinate officers and 1899 wounded.—The English captured first Russian Rifle pit on the night of the 17th.

In a desperate personal encounter Col. Graham Egerton, fled officer in command, was killed.

On the 20th an attack was made on the second Russian Rifle-men and they abandoned pit. Immediately the Russians made a sortie to regain their position and after a sanguinary engagement were driven back. The forts on the North side of the harbor had taken part in the cannonade, carrying shots clear into the lines.

The British fleet had left Kiel, and the French fleet was about to sail from Cherbourg.

At St. Petersburg every article of consumption was selling at famine prices.

Sir John Burgoyne, before Roebuck's Committee, gave important evidence in relation to the war in the Crimea.

Indignation meetings, regarding the conduct of the war, had been held in various places.

FURTHER DETAILS BY THE BAL TIC.

FRANCE.—The Emperor of the French had a narrow escape from assassination in the evening of the 28th ult. while on his way to join the Empress in her annual ride on the Champs Elysees. The Emperor was accompanied by two officers of his household and when near Barriere de l'Etoile he was approached by a well-dressed man with the action intimating a desire to present a petition. He advanced within five or six paces of the Emperor, who did not observe him, when he was discovered by a policeman. As the policeman was proceeding towards the man a cab was driven rapidly between them, and, in the interval, the individual drew a double-barrelled pistol and aiming it point blank at the Emperor discharged both barrels without effect. Immediately he was seized by the police but not until he had drawn another pistol and made a second attempt to shoot. It is

said that one of the balls grazed the Emperor's hat. The would be assassin is an Italian named Piazzi. He was a volunteer in Garibaldi's army; and he was in London while the Emperor was making his visit. He would have made the attempt on the life of the Emperor there if he had not been prevented by the concourse of people.

SEBASTOPOL, May 4.—On Wednesday, (24th inst.) the French troops under Gen. Palissier attacked the advanced works of the quarantine bastion, carried them at the point of the bayonet, taking twelve mortars and establishing themselves in the positions. On the following night the Russians made a sortie to regain their positions, but after a sanguinary encounter were driven back.

RUSSIA.—Appearances at St. Petersburg denoted great activity and an energetic continuance of the war. The Czar devote his whole time to military preparations.

The presidency of the Russian province of Ukraine had risen in insurrection.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—It was rumored that a separate treaty would be signed between Turkey and Russia, forming part of a European treaty of peace.—The first division of the Austrian army had received marching orders.

FRANCE.—France has ordered another levy of 20,000 troops for the Crimea. The Emperor Napoleon made the following speech in the Senate, in reply to his congratulations for his escape from assassination:

"I thank the Senate for the sentiments expressed. I fear nothing from attempts at assassination. There are existences which are decrees of Providence. As long as I shall not have fulfilled my mission, I run no danger."

AUSTRIA.—A Vienna dispatch says that an imperial decree is shortly to be issued, calling out 80,000.

Special Dispatch from the Baltimore American.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 11 P. M.—The package of English papers by the Baltic for the Baltimore American having arrived here by special messenger, I have culled from them the following important and interesting details of foreign intelligence, which I forward by telegraph.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.—The English papers have but little detailed news in relation to the bombardment. The non-official advices from Sebastopol report that the bombardment was drawing to a close from the exhaustion of men and material; that it had not attained its object, and that the assault could not be attempted.

On the 25th, a Russian dispatch was posted at Odessa, stating that the French and English guns were silent; that not a single Russian battery was demolished, and that 50,000 Russians had arrived in the neighborhood of Sebastopol.

BALAKLAVA, April 20.—The Turkish corps made their first reconnaissance on the 19th towards the valley of Tchernaya. The London Times of the 5th is not received. There is no comment on the bombardment in the issue of the 4th. The latest from the Times' correspondent at Balaklava is to the 21st. It says, that on the previous night, the Russian waterfired shots brighter than for some time previous, and that apprehensions were entertained of an attack on the English lines. The Turkish cavalry had exchanged shots with the Cosaks, but encountered no army.—The firing was diminishing at night.—The musketry, however, became more brisk after night set in.

Wimmer & Smith's European Times of the 5th, says that enough has transpired to prove that Sebastopol cannot be taken by the means adopted, and that nothing but a battle in the open field, and a thorough investment of the fortress on all sides, will effect the desired consummation. The advantage of taking the field would be to prevent supplies and the reinforcements advancing from reaching Sebastopol, by intercepting them at Perokop.

All the women and children have been removed from Sebastopol in anticipation of an assault. Every door and window bristles with cannon and musketry.

The British government communicates despatches tardily; and the belief is that they are suppressed. On the 15th of April the French exploded the mines under the batteries of the Flagstaff Bastion, blowing up the parapets and platforms of the outer works, and laying it in ruins. The fourth and principal mine was not exploded, as it was found to be close to the gallery of the Russian mine. The French were unable to make their anticipated lodgment, but they rushed in and established themselves in the course of the night, in the outer work. The Russians believing that the explosion was the signal for a general assault, ran to their guns, and hour poured a fire from the whole extent of their lines. The force and fury of their fire was astonishing, but it caused but little damage to the allies.

GERMANY.—The movements of Prince Peter of Oldenburg, in Germany, are exciting much attention. He is making the tour of Germany with the proposed object of consolidating their opposition to any anti-Russian proposition which Austria may make in the Diet. Disturbances had occurred in the Ukraine, caused by the complete exhaustion of the means of the peasantry by the immense supplies for the army taken without remuneration. The insurrection had extended throughout the estate of Count Briaritzka, a relative of the imperial family.

[Cor. of the N. Y. Daily Times.]
Paris, May 3, 1855.

The Allies are out of ammunition, out of men, out of luck, out of spirits, and out of sorts. Their terrible bombardment, which was to be followed by the assault in five days, was prolonged to eleven, and then "provisionally suspended." They are now waiting for reinforcements. They are waiting for powder, and for more food for powder. Lord Raglan is clamorous for the Saratouan convoy. The Allies are disap-

pearing fast, while the Russians are for ever gathering, faster and faster, into and around the beleaguered city. The invaders guns are sprung, and could not be safely fired, even if there was ball to load them. These guns must have repose. The Russians merely replace theirs by new ones drawn from those marvellous arsenals, which form one of the revelations of this war. The Allies have completed their telegraph from London and Paris to Balaklava, and have used it to forward complaints and ill-tidings over, ever since it was opened. Gortschakoff, a successful continuer of the Mentschukoffian traditions, dispatched daily bulletins to his master, conceivably in the same curt, precise, imperturbable vein, as those of his predecessor.—He is preparing a terrible and combin-

ed attack on the encamped enemy.—The Allies, lately decimated by snow and frost, are now in dread of the heat of returning summer. They are wondering whether they cannot get rid of their corpses by some more speedy and effectual means than burial. They are talking of the employment of chemical substances, of the reduction and consumption of the dead by the agency of acids. They live in fear of putrefaction, decomposition, miasma, pestilence, and death by a worse scourge than war. In the meantime, they have made no breach of sufficient importance to admit of an assault, and have not the men to try it or the pluck to risk it. More men and more powder are called for there; more money and more heart-breaking is called for here. Fathers and cartridges, sons and congregate rockets, husbands, hearts, gunpowder, human life, sulphuric acid, blood, love, bombs, limbs, industry, peace, commerce, hope, prosperity, home, happiness, freside, country—France must furnish all this, and sacrifice all this, to satisfy the ambition of one man. Louis Napoleon has risked his throne upon Sebastopol.

So, on the one hand, Sebastopol must be taken, at least, by the progressing measures and upon the existing scale of operations. We are likely to have, therefore, an abandonment of the siege for a field campaign in the interior of the Crimea. It is probable that this has been decided upon by the two Governments, and that we shall see the results ere long. That "ever open gate of Perokop" must be shut, and latched, and bolted if possible. Fresh Russians must be kept out, and the used up Russians must be kept in. Gortschakoff must be met in the open field, and his army scattered, and then the fortress may be entered from behind or completely invested, at pleasure. It is true that this rather extensive plan would require 200,000 men, at least. But then the Morning Post asserts that these are forthcoming, if they are not forthcoming, and that the path is perfectly clear, and the prospect very flattering. But then on the contrary, the Morning Post either willfully misrepresents, or is hopelessly blind. At this moment the Allies, including the Turk, that are landed and even the Piedmontese that are under way, do not number 80,000 men. They have suffered seriously in the operations of the last fortnight. The Russian fire has been quite equal to their own; and, if, at times, it has been less vigorous, it was, doubtless, for other reasons than want of powder and shot. A French correspondent writes of it, "The fortress has hours of vivacity perfectly indescribable, and moments of repose that are difficult to explain." Sebastopol must of course be taken, though it cost a million lives and rivers of gold, and though it is palpably certain that on the morrow of its capture, every Frenchman will ask his neighbor, "Well, now we've got it, what is it good for? And was it worth the price?"

So the Empire of Peace is going to exhibit the acts thereof appertaining, at home, and prosecute murder and rapine abroad.—It will embroil Austria, if it can, or is prepared to do without her, if necessary. It has abandoned all ideas of a campaign on the Rhine, or the deliverance of Poland, for the present. Sebastopol has been tried in front, and now it must be tried behind, and then all round. Nothing will do but Sebastopol. Louis Napoleon will engulf the treasury and consume the army, but he will take Sebastopol. England has lost her credit and wants to redeem it. She is a defeated prize fighter, and wants her revenge. She is a wretched gambler, and must run after her money. She may run till doomsday, but she will never catch up with it.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steam ship *Charles Morgan*, at New Orleans on Saturday, from Indianapolis and Galveston, we have Galveston dates to the 10th, and from the interior to the 5th. They contain little news of interest, but all exciting upon the present unprecedented drought.

Corn meal, in Marshall, and also in Crockett, was \$2 per bushel; bacon 20 cents per pound, and other articles in proportion.

The Trinity Advocate learns that the Huntsville Convention, which assembled on the 21st ultimo, failed to nominate candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor, owing to the meagre representation. The Convention however, endorsed the course of Gov. B. M. Pease and Lt. Governor Dr. Dickson, and recommended them for re-election to those offices.

During the absence, says Mr. Marshall, of the *State Gazette*, we met with citizens from many parts of the State, and found that the drought experienced here is universal, and in some places much worse than with us. We observed in Walker county and in a part of Barlowen that there was hard too dry to plant, and many planters have not yet put in their whole corn crop. The cotton crop is worse than we have ever seen it, and unless we have some rain shortly, it will fall far short of a usual crop. Cold

weather ank the cut worm destroyed many fields of corn east of the Brazos.

The oldest inhabitant says he never known such a drought as the present.

The Houston Telegraph reports that some parts of Leon county have also been favored; with these exceptions, the drought is still general.

In commenting on that all absorbing topic, the weather, the *Gonzales Enquirer* says:

"The mornings have been for the past week almost invariably cloudy; and each morning, when we arose, we predicted, with great solemnity, a rainy day, but the very prediction seemed to disperse the vapors, for each day after 10 o'clock in the morning has been clear and sunny, with a fine breeze. We are now satisfied with 'moon signs' and 'cloud signs,' and humbly confess that, as far as the weather is concerned, we are a Know Nothing." By the way, our farmers might as well "lay down de shovel and de hoe," for the spirits, we are told, have announced that there will be no rain until June! Verily and truly, we will be in a bad fix."

The grasshoppers are still destroying vegetation in the vicinities of Gonzales, Seguin, Lockheart, etc.

In Gonzales the season is very sickly—more so than ever before known at this season of the year. There has been several deaths from Scarlet fever, quinsy and cramp.

The crops throughout the entire West are suffering for rain.

HIGH FARMING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Those of our readers who are familiar with the standard of periodical literature of agriculture of the present day, cannot fail to have noticed the accounts which frequently reach us, of the agricultural revolution now in progress throughout the British Islands, and which is there designated and known by the name of "HIGH FARMING." Many of the reports which reach us of results that have been obtained under this so-called mode of High Farming, seem incredible, and, indeed, are in this country received with incredulity or absolute unbelief. The late abolition of the English corn-laws, and consequently free trade in grain, seems to have given an impetus to the skill and enterprise of the British farmers, likely to lead to great and important results. In their effort to compete with the foreign grain producers, and force from the soil of their native land the production of bread and meat sufficient to supply their still increasing demand for the great staples of life, important developments may, and doubtless will result, which cannot fail to influence, more or less, the science and practice of agriculture throughout the civilized world. Interesting as the subject is, we do not propose to occupy much space, or weary our readers with our remarks of many of whom may perhaps deem an allusion to the subject in our paper as unnecessary. We cannot, however, consider the matter as uninteresting or useless. Our attention to this subject has been enlisted by a new and interesting publication on the "Rural Economy of England, Scotland, and Ireland," by a French traveler, LEXON DE LAYRANGE, some of whose remarks on High Farming we will here briefly condense. The first result of the stimulant given to increased industry on the part of the British farmer was greatly to extend the more thorough drainage of the soil, which has been accomplished to an almost incredible extent, and with the best results. Arable and meadow lands have been equally benefitted, the climate improved, and in all parts, when drainage has been vigorously carried out, the mists of the *Foggy* climate seem less thick and heavy; and the improvement is comparatively as if the island were once more rising out of the sea. The average expense has been about \$20 per acre, and is deemed a prime investment.

The second improvement of a general kind is the substitution of machinery, and particularly of steam, for manual labor. Smoking steam chimneys are to be seen in all parts of the country. Steam engines are used for threshing all kinds of grain, and grinding cereals, or *o'leake*. They are also employed to raise and distribute water, to churn, wash clothes, &c. Their heat is no less available than their power, and serves to prepare food for man and cattle. Moveable steam engines go from farm to farm to perform very heavy labor. Portable railways have been invented for conveying manure to the fields and carrying back the crops. Machines for mowing, reaping, and digging are now rapidly improving in construction and usefulness, and even ploughing has been successfully accomplished by steam. Every where mechanical genius is making exertions to carry into agriculture the wonders it has elsewhere realized.

The next improvement seems to be the reduction of pasture lands and increase of arable surface, substituting stall feeding, or soiling, to a great extent, for grazing. The cattle houses for soiling purposes, are constructed of open plank, with mats of straw, which are raised or lowered at pleasure, for sheltering stock from wind, sun, or rain, and are most thoroughly ventilated. The cattle are kept in loose boxes, where they remain until fit for the shambles. The flooring is pierced with holes to al-

In thirteen days the allies raised on Sebastopol 780,000 balls, averaging 45 lbs. in weight, making a daily shower of 2,700,000 lbs. of iron, or a total storm of 25,100,000 lbs., worth, at the rate English pig iron is selling at, let alone transportation and manufacture, \$213,380. If the cannon balls fired from the allied lines, during the thirteen days were rolled into rail bars, weighing sixty pounds to the yards the bars would extend three hundred and thirty-two miles; or if laid as a rail road, would suffice for a single track road from New York to Albany, with all the necessary turn-outs. It is estimated that 4,680,000 lbs. of powder was required to push the iron. At 15 cents per lb., this cost \$702,000. Lives not counted.

BORAX WASHING RECIPE

A number of new subscribers have requested us to republish the following recipe, which appeared in a former number. We have been waiting to give the results of

low their evacuations to fall in trench below. Besides these in stone trough with an unfailing supply of water; and others containing an unlimited supply of food, composed of chopped roots, bruised beans, crushed oilcake, occasionally mixed with chopped straw, or brewed in large boilers, heated by the steam engine, and fermented some hours in closed vats. These houses are, in fact, manufactories of meat, milk, and manure, where the living animal is absolutely used as a machine. The manure which accumulates in the trough is mixed with any litter, and is rich from the quantity of oily matter contained in the food of the animals. A light sprinkling of earth, or other absorbent, retards the decomposition of the ammonia, and the absence of smell from those cattle houses is remarkable. All these evacuations of the cattle pass into a reservoir, where they are mixed with water and fertilizing substances; from thence pipes branch out under ground to the extremities of the farm. At distances of every fifty or sixty yards are placed vertical pipes, rising from the condensing pipe to the surface of the ground, the orifice closed by a cap. When desired to manure a part of the land, a gutta percha tube is fitted to the vertical pipe, and the pump put in motion by the steam engine forces the liquid through the pipes, and the ground around is manured as from a fire engine—a man and a boy manuring five acres a day. The expense of the pipes and pumps is about \$6 per acre when earthen pipes are used, and about \$20 when made of cast iron.

Upon lands cultivated under the new method, the average returns have been 44 bushels of wheat, 55 of barley, and 66 of oats, and that on lands which, to our knowledge, were a few years since nearly worthless. The farm of *Cunning Park, in Ayrshire, Scotland*, is an example. This farm consists of only fifty acres, and, before the adoption of the improved method, the rental did not exceed \$5 per acre, and the gross produce reaches \$129 per acre and the net at least \$40. The farm produces only milk and butter, and, as a result of the new method, now supports forty-eight instead of ten cows, and each of these cows is much more productive.

Such instances of improvement in the features of the present agricultural revolution—*high farming* in Britain might be multiplied, but it is unnecessary to adduce them. Agriculture is changing, apparently under that movement, from a natural to a manufacturing process; each field becoming a kind of machine, worked by the hand of man, pierced below by all kinds of canals for carrying off water, or for conveying manure. In old England and Scotland, the smoke of innumerable steam engines, now covers these beautiful green landscapes, celebrated by poets, and famed the world over. The yet remaining, though now weakened remnant, of feudal character, is tottering on its last legs by the destruction of game laws, and game preservers. A revolution of no ordinary kind of importance is thus peacefully and surely accomplished by the hand of the persevering husbandman. Victories are thus achieved in the quiet of rural life, in the advancement of agricultural science and practice, and real benefits conferred on mankind, which reflect a higher honor on those by whom they are accomplished than would rest upon the victors of a thousand sanguinary battles.

—Southern Farmer.

TRUE EVERY WORD.—There is not a newspaper editor or publisher in the world who will not fully and truthfully endorse the correctness of the following scrap which we find floating the rounds of the press. "You may insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation or remark from the readers; but just let a paragraph slip in, (by accident or indifference,) of one or two lines that is not in good taste, and you may be sure of hearing about that to your hearts content."

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BORAX WASHING RECIPE

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Some careful experiments in our family, but which were broken off by sickness. Enough, however, was ascertained to convince us that there is really a great advantage in adding a small quantity of borax to common hard soap previous to using it for washing.

Our method is as follows. To every pound of soap, add from one half to three quarters of an ounce of common borax, with one quart of water. Put the water in any convenient vessel upon the stove, add the borax, somewhat pulverized and then put in the soap cut up in thin pieces. Keep them hot but not boiling, for two or three hours, or until the whole is dissolved, and then set aside to cool, when a solid mass will be formed. If the vessel is set upon the warm stove at night, the operation will be completed in the morning, though we think it better to stir the mass just before it is cooled.

The night before washing, rub the clothes where most soiled, with the soap, and soak in water till morning. This soap which has been more than doubled in quantity, will go quite as far, bulk for bulk, as the original, thus saving at least one half. The boiling and washing are to be performed in the usual manner; but it will be found that the labor of rubbing is diminished three fourths, while the usual caustic or eating effect of the soap is greatly lessened; and the hands will retain a peculiar soft and silky feeling even after a large washing. The preparation is adapted to all kinds of fabrics, colored or uncolored, including flannels, and it is thought to increase their whiteness. By using this preparation, with the previous soaking over night, we have had sixteen dozen pieces finished early in the forenoon, when, by the old process it would have been an "all day's job."—*Am. Agriculturalist.*

The French Empress.
The London Press thus speaks of the Empress:—"The sight of the beaming looks around her, the sound of the countess of the weather, the thorough cordiality of the reception from the people at large, and an exulting sense of the greatness of the august occasion, brought a flush of pleasure into the countenance of the Empress, and as she drove slowly up Pall Mall, her beauty never looked more dazzling, and its refulgent effect was heightened with universal admiration. It was a constant remark, 'The pictures had not done justice to the Empress.' We are decidedly of that opinion. The expression of her mild blue eyes, and the sweet serenity of her face in repose, has never been perfectly portrayed. The artists appear to us to have succeeded in catching only the physical outline, and not the sentiment of her most peculiar and distinctive style of beauty. We admit the merits of Winterhalter's portrait, but it has the coldness of the German school, and we can conceive what an incomparably finer presentation of such a face would have been given on the canvas by Reynolds, or Lawrence, or Francis Grant. It is rarely that so distinctive a type is seen in female beauty as in the French Empress."

"She belongs to one of the rarest of all styles that of the Spanish blonde. Stamped by Nature's impress, there is an unmistakable evidence of blood in her refined and spiritual face. Extremely fair, with gentle blue eyes, and a charming natural color, the Empress Eugenie possesses the additional charm of a most expressive mouth. The classical elevation of her countenance, reminds one of the chiselled masterpieces of the Grecian art. She has more, however, of the outward and visible signs of high Spanish race in the long and delicately drawn features, and especially in her noble Castilian air, so remote from anything that is suggestive of vulgar associations. For her voice and manner the least of her attractions. She can sustain dignity without affectation, and in her company there is none of the affected conversation that wounds more than wine. Her words, gestures and deportment are those of a noble lady, of an illustrious female monarch, formed to grace a throne and cast an additional lustre on her position."

"On Thursday, the heat of the weather and the prolonged exertion of receiving the acclamations of what we should call the levee of the Londoners, gave rather the appearance of languor to the Empress. But in the evening, at the Opera, her loveliness was heightened by the attractiveness of her dress and by her brilliant jewels. As she acknowledged the greetings of the house with radiant smiles, it seemed that if ever day was cast in an imperial mould, it was when nature fashioned that Grecian head with its graceful neck and bust. It is gratifying to know that her amiability is equal to her beauty; she is adored by her attendants, and the words, 'Elle est si bonne, si aimable,' are in the mouths of all who know her. We cannot close this notice of one so lofty in station, and so highly endowed, without recording that her Imperial Majesty's influence has been directed to raising the tone and character of the Court of the Tuilleries."

CURIOUS FACTS.—If a tallow candle be placed in a gun and shot at a door, it will go through without sustaining any injury; and if a musket ball be fired into water it will not only rebound, but be flattened, as if fired against a solid substance. A musket ball may be fired through a pane of glass, making a hole the size of the ball without cracking the glass; if the glass be suspended by a thread, it will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibrate. Cork, if sunk two hundred feet in the ocean, will not rise on account of the pressure of the water. In the arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles.

CANDIDATES. FOR CONGRESS, S. W. HARRIS, OF COOSA.

FOR THE SENATE.

We are authorised to announce ASA SKELTON, Esq., as a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce MAJ. M. W. ABERNATHY, as a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE H. BORDEN, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

We are authorised to announce BENJAMIN A. BROOKS, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce THOS. H. LEWIS, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce HEZEKIAH CROSS, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM J. BORDEN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County, in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce G. C. ELLIS, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce T. R. MASHAM, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM P. DAVIS, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

We are authorised to announce JOHN LINDSEY, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We have been requested by the friends of JOHN SMITH, Esq., to announce him as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce CALDWELL SMITH, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce ROBERT W. DRAVER, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce JOSEPH C. DARR, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorised to announce JESSE U. BRYAN, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce JOSEPH T. HESSERT, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce SAMUEL B. WHITE, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorised to announce Wm. P. AMORINE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce JAMES MEHARG, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Benton County.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorised to announce JOHN LANDERS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce A. W. KIRBY, Esq., as a candidate for "Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County."

AVANCHUR IF THE PYRENEES—SIXTY PERSONS KILLED.

The inhabitants of the Pyrenees, on the Spanish side of the frontier, seeing some weeks ago that an avalanche of snow was about to fall, assembled in houses which they thought the least exposed to danger. Unfortunately the snow came down on those very houses, leaving almost untouched several others which had been abandoned. By the fall fourteen houses and forty-four barns were completely destroyed. Seventy-two persons were buried in the ruins, and sixty of them were killed on the spot. The remaining twelve, though got out alive, were so dreadfully injured that some of them died soon after, and others were considered in a desperate state. The loss of cattle was very considerable.

Cholera on the Mississippi River.
The cholera has appeared among the emigrant passengers on the Upper Mississippi. On the 23rd ult., the steamer Montank buried seven of her passengers, victims of cholera, between Keokuk and Dubuque. There were seventeen cases on the Royal Arch, during her upward trip to St. Paul last week.

The French Emperor and his consort returned to Paris on the evening of the 22d. The brilliant reception given them in England had made a marked impression upon all classes, even the most hostile of their subjects. Public feeling in the departments seemed to be greatly gratified at the enthusiasm manifested towards them.—From a semi-official statement in the Paris Constitutionnel, it seems now pretty certain that the Emperor will proceed to the Crimea.—His camp equipage was in course of preparation, and his departure was stated to be fixed for the 10th May. From private letters we learn that previous to the Emperor's quitting England, it had been agreed at a meeting of the Cabinet that, although all military plans were to be submitted to a council of war, the Emperor's will was to be omnipotent in all the operations of the campaign.—In other words, that he was to be sole commander of the allied forces. The Imperial decree dated from Windsor Castle, appointing Admiral Hamelin Minister of Marine, in place of M. Duceps, had been commented upon as a singular revolution in the fortunes of a man who a few years since would not be allowed to put a foot within the precincts of the royal palace.

The Pupils of Nancy's Creek School will be examined on the 22nd June; the patrons and friends of Education are respectfully invited.

JAMES M. ANDREWS,
May 26th, 1855.

H. G. FARRELL'S
Celebrated Arabian Liniment.
No. 3

This celebrated medicine, skillfully composed as it is of the most healing balsams and penetrating oils, can never fail to cure almost every affliction that could be alleviated by an external remedy. Its superiority over all other Liniments is proven by the numerous cures it performs, and by the great and constantly increasing demand. There has been sold within the past year more than THREE MILLIONS OF BOTTLES, and there can be but few persons found who do not bestow upon it the highest praise for the rare virtues it possesses. Nothing, perhaps, since the creation of the world, has been so successful as an external remedy for all nervous diseases as this wonderful curative. When applied, it instantaneously diffuses itself through the whole system, soothing the irritated nerves, allaying the most intense pains, and creating a most delightful sensation. Read the following remarkable cure, which can be attested by hundreds who were fully acquainted with the whole circumstance.

CHRONIC ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS.
My daughter, when six months old, was taken with a swelling in the tonsils, which grew larger and larger, till when six years old she had great difficulty in swallowing her food. Every night watch was kept, fearing she would suffocate. The best doctors attended her but could give no relief. I took her to the most eminent doctors in the East; they said there was no help for her but to cut out her throat. With a sad heart I returned home with her, when she became so much worse that the doctors had to be called in again; they decided that the tonsils must be cut out, as the only means of giving relief. My wife would not consent to this, and she determined to try my Liniment, which gave relief the very first application, and by a continued use she entirely recovered. She is now ten years old and healthy as could be desired. My Liniment is also the best in use for sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, headache, etc., and it will remove the most severe pain in a few minutes. It is also cured a cold in my eye in a few days. GEORGE W. FORD,
Peoria, March 29th, 1849.

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeit. Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Rokeoke; J. W. Bachelor, We-dowee; Baker & Hemen, Lamar; I. Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arbuckle; By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.
AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.
May 22, 1855.

TALLASSEHATCHEE Male and Female School.

The second session of the above institution will commence on the second Monday in June, and continue twenty-one weeks.

Terms of Tuition.
Orthography, Reading and Mental Arithmetic, \$5 00

The above continued with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c. \$8 00

The above continued, with Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry & Logic \$10 00

The Languages & Mathematics will be taught, if required at \$16 00

The undersigned flatters himself that with sixteen years experience in Georgia, and one session at this institution, attended with success, will secure to him a liberal patronage.

J. S. LASSITER,
Mrs. LASSITER, Assistant.
May 20, 1855.—17.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Denton County.

TAKEN UP & posted before H. Cross, Esq.

before John W. Ledbetter, a certain Estray bay mare

Mule, about 4 years old this Spring,

has rings in her eyes—appraised to sixty dollars this May 22d, 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Wm. E. ALEXANDER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of every article in that line.

30,000 lbs Prime Bacon now in store.

5,000 lbs. Prime Leaf Lard now in store.

Large Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Depot.

Roma, Ga. May 20, 1855.

JOHN R. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. PITZER.

STANFORD & PITZER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

And General Dealers in

Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;

BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,

BALE ROPE, WINES,

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

Rome, Georgia.

* * All kinds of Country Produce,

Provisions, &c., bought and sold,

or received and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., }
O. J. Claiborne, } Charleston.

Hand & Williams, }
J. & S. Bates & Co., } Augusta.

May 20, 1855.—17.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of five alias fi fas issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, two in favor of F. M. Horsey, one in favor of Harrell, Hare & Co., one in favor of Rosevelt, Hyde & Clark, one in favor of Townsend, Crane & Co., and all against Joseph T. Hummick, S. B. Ferguson and John Hummick; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in June next, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, a Negro Boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said fi fas.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.

May 15, 1855.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY

LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR JUNE!

CLASS F.

To be Drawn June 2, at the city of Montgomery.

WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

\$50,000 DOLLARS

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

One Prize of : : : : \$15,000

" " " " : : : : 5,000

" " " " : : : : 4,000

" " " " : : : : 3,000

" " " " : : : : 2,000

" " " " : : : : 1,500

" " " " : : : : 1,100

Five Prizes of : : : : 1,000

Ten " " " " : : : : 500

EVERY PRIZE DRAWN AT EACH DRAWING, AND PAID WHEN DUE, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.

* Tickets \$5; Halves and Quarters in proportion. All communications strictly confidential.

SAM SWAN, Agt. & Manager.

May 22, 1855.

Negro Girl For Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Probate Court of Benton County, granted to the undersigned on the 1st day of May, 1855, I will sell to the highest bidder at my residence, one mile from Mallory's Factory, on THE FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE next, on a credit until the FIRST OF MARCH following, with interest from date, note and approved security required, a Negro Girl aged about 33 years.

Said girl is a good housewife, cook and seamstress, and will be sold as the property of the estate of John Elston, deceased.

JOHN C. ELSTON, Ec'r.

May 8, 1855.—31.

FOSTER & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
And Solicitors in Chancery,
Will practice in copartnership in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Marshall, Dekalb, Jackson and Cherokee.

Address JOHN FOSTER, Jacksonville, Ala.

J. F. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff, May 15, 1855.—17.

THE AMERICAN'S FRIEND



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

To the Citizens of the United States.—I most humbly and sincerely thank you for the immense patronage which you have bestowed upon my Pills. I take this opportunity of stating that my numerous awards of American Citizenship, and that I entertain for all that concern America and the American, the most lively sympathies, so much so that I originally compounded these Pills expressly to suit your climate, habits, constitutions, and manner of living, intending to establish myself among you, which I have now done, by taking premises in New York.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY

36, Corner of Ann and Nassau sts., New York.

PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD.

LIVER AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

The Citizens of the Union suffer much more from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, scarcely any are free from the influence of these destructive maladies, hence, liver troubles fast. The first sign, perhaps, the most handsome in the world, is to a certain extent, when, distressing as they may be, they are good looks, while yet in the heyday of life, such evils may be effectually removed by constantly keeping the blood pure, and the Liver and Stomach in a healthy action, where life will flow smoothly, and resemble plants in a congenial climate, where an eternal spring appears to reign. As it regards the preservation of the human frame, and the duration of life, much may be effected, and I say fearlessly, that health and life can be prolonged for many years beyond their ordinary limits, if Holloway's Pills are taken to purify the blood according to the rules laid down for health contained in the directions which accompany each box.

A CASE OF WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

OF 16 YEARS STANDING, CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Johnson, Astor House, New York,

dated January 5th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, 36, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, N. Y.

Sir,—It is with the most heartfelt pleasure I have to inform you that I have been restored to health and strength by taking your Pills. For the last ten years I suffered from a dangerous disorder of the Liver and Stomach, and was reduced to such an extremity that I gave up my ship, never expecting to go to sea any more, as I had tried every remedy that was recommended to me, but all to no purpose, and had given myself up to despair when I was at last recommended to take your Pills. After using them for three months, the result is that I am now in better health than I have been for eleven years past, and feel as well as ever I was in my life. You are quite at liberty to make this known for the benefit of others. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JOHN JOHNSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Acid Stomach, Headache, Indigestion,

Bilious Complaints, Jaundice, Liver Complaints,

Obstructions on the Skin, Liver Complaints,

Bowel Complaints, Piles, Retention of Urine,

Delicacy, Scarcity, or King's Evil, Stomach and General Debility,

Erysipelas, Secondary Sympoms, Female Irregularities, Venereal Affections,

Fever of all kinds, Worms of all kinds, Gout, Weakness, from whatever cause.

* Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 24, Strand London, 20, Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Boxes, at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and \$1, each.

To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

* These Pills are a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JACKSONVILLE

CHEAP STORE.

STILES & ROWLAND.

WE are now in receipt of the

Latest and most Fashionable

Styles of

Spring & Summer

GOODS,

Comprising every article necessary for Ladies' wear—Bargains, Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS, of all kinds. A select stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice selection of WATCHES and fine JEWELRY.

But the best of all an abundance of

GROCERIES,

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, and every thing that can be called for in that line; all offered at prices as low as can be bought elsewhere. You will find it your interest to give us a call.

STILES & ROWLAND.

April 17, 1855.

EUGENE LEHARDY,

CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL

ENGINEER,

Surveyor & Architect.

POST OFFICE, BONE, Ga.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Denton County.

TAKEN UP & posted

before J. P. Pettit, by

Wm. Pressly, a certain

Estray Black Horse, about eight

years old, about 14 hands high,

with some white on the left hind

fetlock, a scar on the leg of the

same foot—appraised to forty dol-

lars, this 19th day of May, 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate

GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION

The Art Union Society.

500,000 GIFTS

VALUED AT

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

For This Year, One Dollar.

The members of the Art Union Society, on

occasion of this tenth Distribution

to the

WORKS OF ART

distributed by the Society during the past year,

respectfully call the attention of its patrons

to the fact that, being about to remove to the

new building in Washington, they will add the Real Estate

and other landed property belonging to the

Society, to the

DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS YEAR.

The last meeting of the Society, it was decided

to reduce the certificate

SHARE FOR THIS GRAND ENTIRE

TO ONE DOLLAR EACH, thinking

that it will be the means of a more general

diffusion of the works of art throughout

the country, and will enable the Society to extend

its operations to the entire country.

THE CERTIFICATE OF SHARE

will be issued at the rate of

ONE DOLLAR.

Each share which purchaser will receive

on charge, by return mail, a beautiful

Single Engraving, entitled

STUDY ON THE HISTORY OF THE

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GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

JACOB'S CORDIAL

FOR ALL

BOWEL DISEASES

(CHOLERA MORBUS,

BILIOUS CHOLIC,

CHOLERA INFANTUM

AND

ALL

ADAMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE

ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums.

1st. It cures the worst cases of Cholera.

2d. It cures the worst cases of Cholera.

3d. It cures the worst cases of Cholera.

4th. It cures the worst cases of Cholera.

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63rd. It cures the worst cases of Cholera.

COLLEGIATE

Cherokee Institute.

The second term of the above

Institution will commence on the

1st. Monday in September, 1854

A spacious new hall, capable of seating 500 pa-

pils will be ready; and also ample rooms for

classes, and for the musical and primary de-

partments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the

agreement of a number of citizens of this city,

(Rome) to enter and keep in the Institute 50

pupils for the term of two years, each promi-

sed to enter and pay for the number of pupils

admitted to the name—has undertaken to found

here (as his own property) and at his own

expense, an institution worthy of the noble

cause of Female Education. This must afford

the most ample assurance of his determination

to make the Institute eminently worthy of the

public confidence and patronage. To this may

be added an experience of 20 years, eminently

successful, by which he has achieved a reputa-

tion in this and other parts of the South, not

to be overthrown by the breath of the

slander.

Every French appropriate to the most com-

pleted French education will be here taught, in

the most thorough manner, by experienced and

able instructors, upon terms more moderate

than in the so-called French Colleges of the day.

S. FOUQUE, Principal, and Instructor in

the Greek & Latin Classics, Math-

ematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual

Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructor in

E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman

and Sophomore Classes, Geography,

N. Philosophy, &c.

Mrs. F. DELANOR, Instructor in the

French Language, Drawing, and Bot-

any, &c.

Mrs. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Mu-

sic—Vocal and Instrumental—on the

Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other

instrument.

Terms.

To those who board in the family of the under-

signed, the entire charge for Boarding and Tu-

ition in any or all the branches taught in the

Institution, without exception, and inclusive of wash-

ing and fuel, will be \$20.00, for the school-

year—or \$15.00 for the Spring term of six

months, and \$10.00 for the Fall term of four

months. Board in good families can be had at

\$10.00 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate de-

partment \$50.00 per year. French \$20.00. Drawing

\$20.00. Tuition for the Greek and Latin in the

most modern institutions. French \$30.00 for the

Spring term and \$20.00 for the Fall term. In the

primary department the charge will be 10 cents

for the Spring and 12 cents for the Fall term.

S. FOUQUE.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M.

Milne, and Judges Underwood and L. V. M.

of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Colum-

bia, Pa. C. M. R. Right, Esq. of Chicago,

Ill. Aug. 29—1y.

NEW SPACE LINE

FROM

Guntersville to Jacksonville.

A Tri-weekly line of

four horse Post Coaches

is now running and permanently es-

tablished, between Jacksonville and

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.

The subscribers

would respectfully

announce to the citizens of Ben-

ton and the surrounding counties,

that they are now manufacturing

WAGGONS of all sizes,

From two to six horse, with or with-

out bodies, also BUGGYS of va-

rious patterns and newest and most

fashionable styles; also ROCKA-

WAYS & ROCKAWAY BUG-

GYS, both square and fancy bod-

ies, for one or two horses, all put

up in fancy style, and of the best

material, by experienced and faith-

ful workmen, the most of which

we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done

in the neatest style and at short

notice.

Second-Hand Carriages and

Buggies frequently on hand

for sale at reduced prices. Old

Carriages will be taken at their

value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing

TRESKING MACHINES,

both Spike & Windmill-blade, with

and without lining. Also grain

FANS of the best quality in use;

Gearing for Field and Gin

houses; Bedsteads, Tables, Ward-

robes, &c., any of which will be

furnished on the most reasonable

terms for cash or on time to punc-

tual customers. Good wheat, corn,

fodder, pork and bacon, will also

be taken in payment for work, any

of which we will be glad to furnish

to our friends and customers. And

we are fully satisfied that we can

make it to their interest to pur-

chase from us, for the following

reasons: